Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

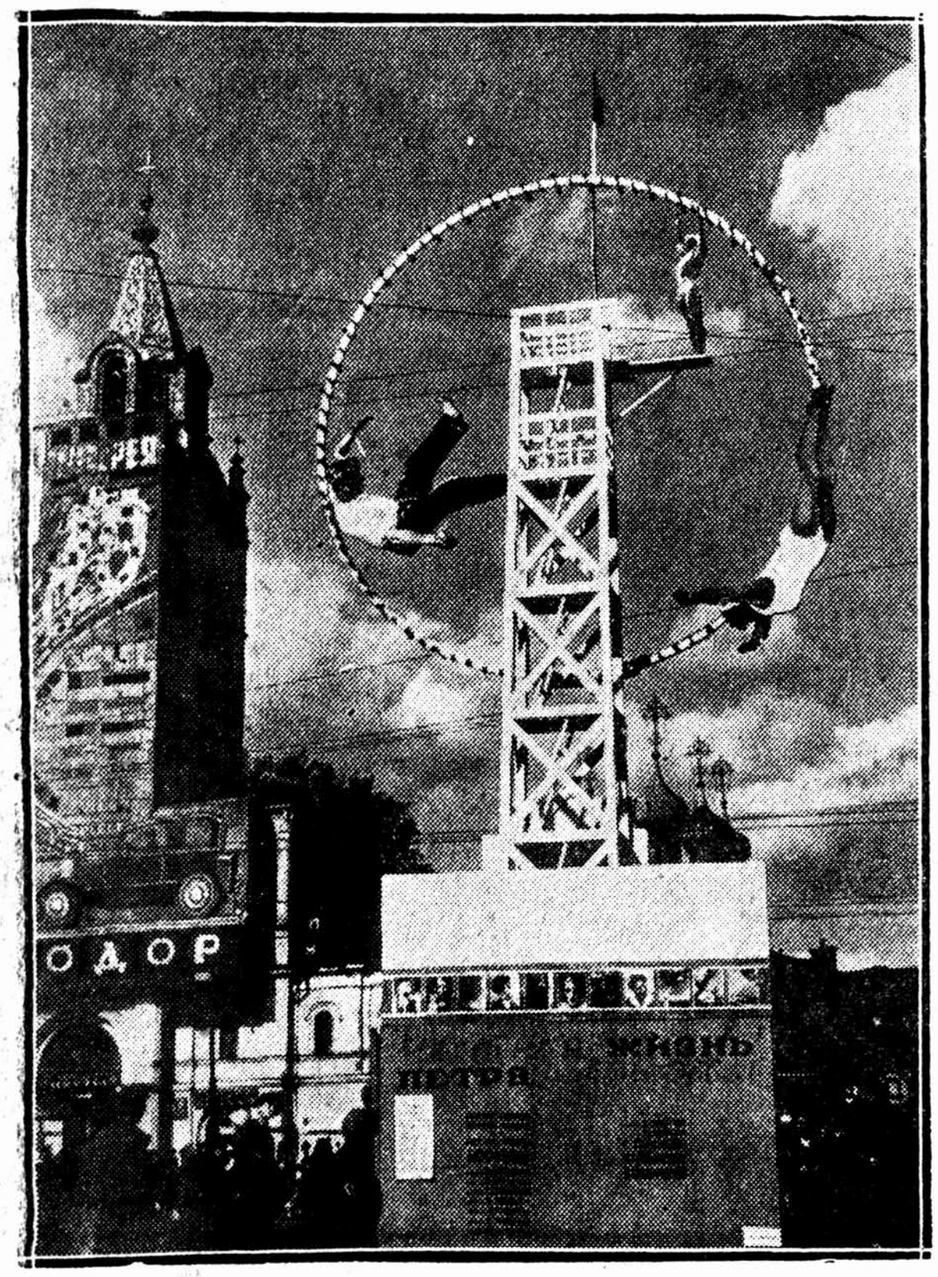
VOL. XXIII NO. 28. BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1935 PRICE TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

A Flying Enthusiast

(See page 9.)

MONASTERY TOWER USED TO ADVERTISE LOTTERY

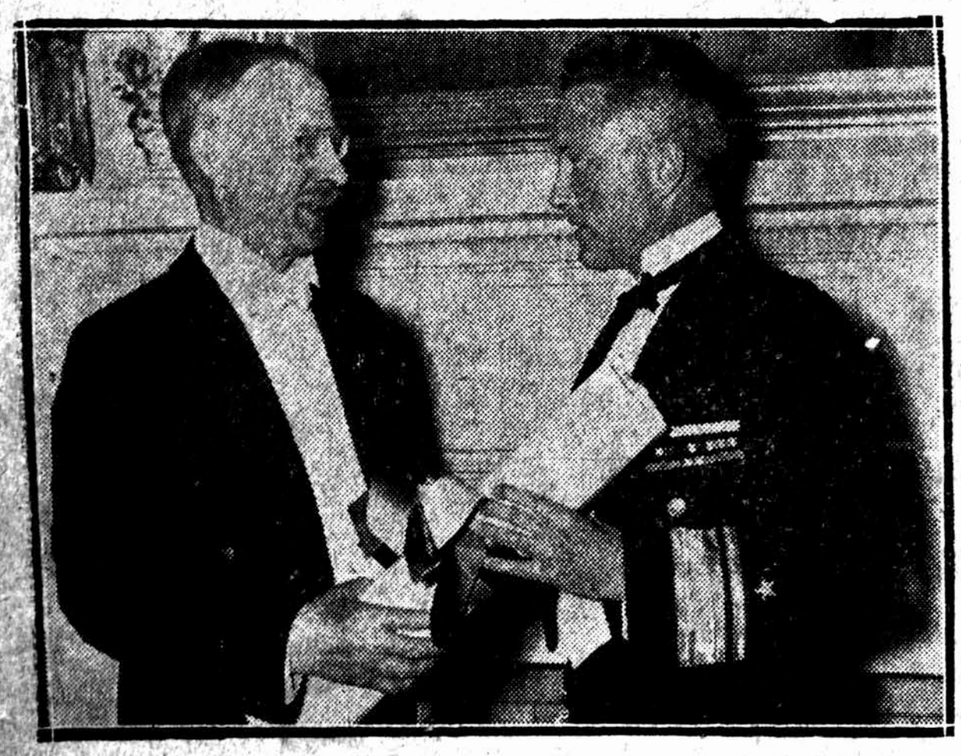


One of the strangest results of Soviet authorities' policy of adapting religious buildings to secular purposes is to be seen in Pushkin Square, Moscow, where the tower of ancient Strastnoi Monastery (left) has been decorated with a gigantic advertisement of a lottery.

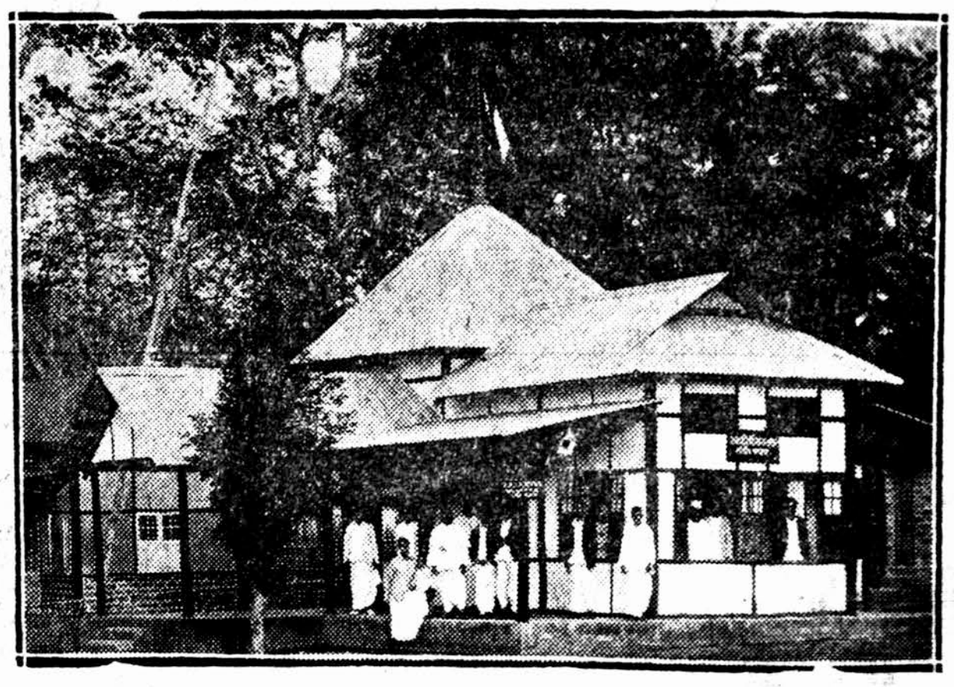
William Picune, 19, of New Jersey (U.S.A.), wearing "wings," recently attempted to fly to earth like a bird from an altitude of 10,000 ft., but after hurtling down 5,000 ft., he was obliged to resort to his parachute to escape from being dashed to the earth. He will try again, he says, or "bust."

Photograph taken on the occasion of the recent visit of Mr. Anthony Eden, British Envoy, to Moscow; (from left to right): Mr. A. Eden, J. Stalin, V. Molotov, Mr. Maisky (Soviet Ambassador to Britain), Lord Chilston (British Ambassador to U.S. S.R.) and Litvinoff.

Lieutenant Mir Ahmad Yar Khan Beglar Begi, Khan of Kalat, where several thousand persons lost their lives during the last earthquake.



Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor (left), President of National Geographic Society, presenting to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd an inscribed scroll in official recognition of his achievement in Second Byrd Antarctic Expedition.



Assam Provincial Congress Committee's Office building, which was taken possession of by the Police in 1932 during C.D. movement has now been released from Police possession.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1935 PRICE TWO ANNAS

ENGLAND DISMISSED FOR 216

A GOVERNMENT GESTURE

Muslims' "Restraint In Trying Circumstances" Appreciated

SHAH CHIRAG MOSQUE TO BE RETURNED

LAHORE, July 13.

The following communique has been issued:—

"In appreciation of the great restraint exercised by the Muslim community generally in the Punjab, and, especially, in Lahore, in very trying circumstances in the past week, Government have decided to hand back to the Muslim community the Shah Chirag mosque which they have been demanding for the past few years, and which is at present used as the sessions court.

The Muslim Council of Action, formed to organise Muslim opinion all over the country for the protection of mosques, will inaugurate the movement by the unfurling of the banner of Islam, at 8/30 to-morrow morning, by Maulana Zaffarali Khan. Sympathisers of the movement will hereafter appear in Blue shirts". —A. P.

STOP PRESS

DAVIS CUP

PRAGUE, July 13.

In the Davis Cup (the European Zone) final, Von Cramm and Lund (Germany) beat Menzel and Malacek (Czechoslovakia) 6|3, 9|7 6|4.

SIR TEJ BAHADUR & OFFICES.

ALLAHABAD, July 13.

The "United Press" correspondent was one of those who surrounded Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru when he happened to ask those around him as to what the Congress had decided regarding the question of acceptance of offices. It was not wrong anyway, Sir Tej thought, to wish Congressmen to accept offices.

When a reference was made to the Sikh-Muslim tension at Shahidgunj, Sir Tej said that some safeguards were necessary, as otherwise if it were in the hands of an Indian Minister, he would have had to face serious difficulties.—United Press.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, July 13.

Although British exports in June declined compared with May returns. The first six months of 1935 show an increase 16-1/2 millions sterling compared with the first half year of 1934 and nearly 35 millions on 1933 figures.

Exports in June totalled 33 millions decrease over 2 millions compared with May but an increase of 800,000 over June 1934.

Imports in June were 58 millions, i.e., a decrease of over 6-1/2 compared with May and over 3 millions compared with June, 1934. Imports of first six months were 359 millions i.e., a decrease of nearly 3 millions compared with the first half year of 1934 but an increase of 39 millions on 1933.

Hammond's 63 And Mitchell's 58

VINCENT & LANGTON CAPTURE FOUR WICKETS EACH

S. Africa's 26 For One At Close Of Game

ENKLAND, 1st Innings ... *216*
S. AFRICA (for 1) ... *26*

THE TEAMS

ENGLAND: Wyatt (Captain), Denis Smith, Barber, Ames, Hammond, Nichols, Hardstaff, Verity, Bowes, Sims, A. Mitchell (Yorkshire).

The 12th man James Langridge.

SOUTH AFRICA: Wade (Captain), Bell, Cameron, Crisp, Dalton, Langton, Mitchell, Rowan, The 12th man Nourse. Siedle, Viljoen, Vincent.

At Headlingly, Leeds, in the third Test match, between England and south Africa, England batting first made 95 for three at lunch, and 210 for seven at tea time. Resuming play after tea, England were all out for 216.

At the close of to-day's play South Africa had made 26 for the loss of one wicket.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 13.

At Headingley, (Leeds), the weather was gloriously fine when the Third Test match of the present series began in the presence of 7,000 spectators. The wicket was fast, there having been no rain for three weeks. The selectors were bothered by a series of mishaps to Sutcliffe, Clark, Hollies and lastly Leyland who was down with lumbago.

England won the toss and batting at the time of wiring this was regarded as a tremendous advantage.

WYATT OUT FOR DUCK.

The crowd rose to 15,000. Wyatt tossed a golden sovereign and Wade called incorrectly.

Crisp's second ball got up and Wyatt was in difficulty, then Wyatt snicked Crisp's third ball, which was an out-swinger, into Cameron's hands 0—1—0.

Smith who opened with Wyatt was joined by Barber, and the pair was batting confidently with 16 and 19 respectively to their credit and the score was 37 for one. Bell had four slips and one gully.

Barber was attractive and especially strong on the leg-side. Langton relieved Crisp at 25 Barber hit to the square-boundary off Langton's first delivery and followed it by three of the second. The batsmen thereafter were forced to be careful as Langton needed watching.

Fifty of the innings were put up in 55 minutes. Two runs later, Langton captured Barber's wicket when Bell at forward short-leg caught the Yorkshireman (52-2-24).

CAMERON INJURED.

Cameron was struck on the right temple while taking a riser off Vincent and left the field and returned after a few minutes when another wicket fell for the addition of 26. Smith snicked Vincent and was caught by Cameron. Smith had been at the wicket for 100 minutes and scored 36 (78-3-36).

Hammond and Mitchell were together at lunch with 23 and 8 respectively, the total being 95 for three.

Twenty-five thousand spectators attended after lunch. Mitchell revealed that the wicket was responsive to spin and tossed legspinners in a high effort to tempt the batsmen.

Yorkshire Mitchell with a straight-drive sent up 100 of the

(Continued on page 8).

'PLANE CRASH AT POONA

Bombay Merchant's Son And Poona College Student Injured

POONA, July 13.

Mr. R. K. Assur Virji, son of a Bombay merchant, and Mr. Karadi, a student of the college of engineering, Poona, were injured in a plane crash this morning near the Yerrowda aerodrome.

Their machine was making a second ascent when after reaching a height of about 300 feet it turned over and crashed to the ground. Both the occupants were injured about the head. Mr. Assur Virjee less seriously than Mr. Karadi, who also sustained a fracture of one leg.

This is the second accident that Mr. Virjee has had during the past year.—A. P.

ANDREWS POSTPONES VISIT TO PATNA

PATNA, July 13.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, who ought to have visited Patna by now, has deferred his visit until July 20, when Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, could meet him at the Sadquat Ashram.—United Press.

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE ON QUETTA

Karachi Mayor Rules Out Motion Expressing Dissatisfaction

KARACHI, July 12.

A resolution moved by Mr. Satramdas Devamal in the Karachi Corporation protesting against the delay of the Government with regard to the Salvage operations at Quetta and expressing its dissatisfaction with the communique issued by the Government was ruled out of order by the Mayor.

The Corporation also resolved to spare the services of Assistant Health Officer, two Sanitary Inspectors and two Sub-Inspectors for emergent services at Quetta, in response to the request of the authorities there.—United Press.

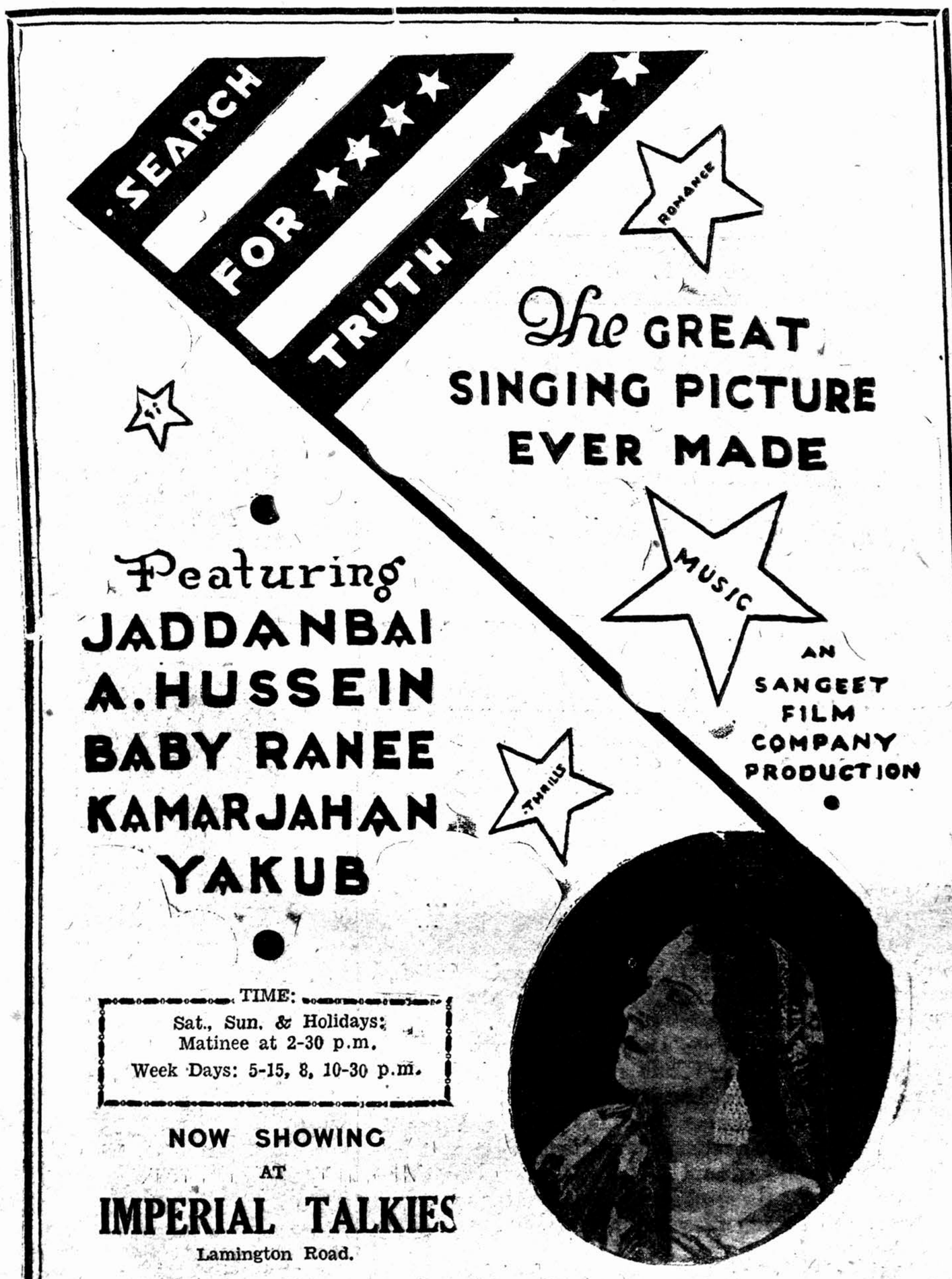
Help Quetta Victims

RAJEN BABU ON THREE PAPER FUND

We have received the following letter from Babu Rajendra Prasad, dated Patna, July 11:

"I thank you for the cheque for Rupees Ten thousand being part of amount collected by the "Three Papers Fund" for Quetta Earthquake Relief. I am forwarding the cheque to the Secretary of the Quetta Central Relief Committee, Searal Road, Karachi, who will send you a formal receipt.

I need hardly express to you how grateful I am for the service the three papers have been doing in this connection."



FAIL NOT
TO ENJOY

FORGET
NOT

IT'S
a
NEW INDIA
Production

Released by
NEW THEATRES LTD.

Blood-
Feud

A
Romance of the FRONTIER

Directed by
PROFULLA ROY

Featuring
PRITHWIRAJ,
JAGDISH, HIRALAL,
MOLINA, KAMALADEVI

at
MINERVA
TALKIES

Daily at 5-30, 8, 10-30 P.M.
Matinee at 3 P. M. on SAT.
SUN. and HOLIDAYS

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 13

Following easier London and American advices, the local silver market ruled easy to-day on increased selling. Prices opened at Rs. 72/12 and declined to Rs. 72/4. This decline is the usual feature of the local market at the time of tejimandi settlement. The market will remain quiet but as soon as tejimandi is declared, we think prices will again assume hardening tendency. The gold market was fairly steady. London was 13/16d. down to-day but th elocal market was steady.

	Rs.	a.	p
Ready silver	72	6	0
Ashad delivery	72	8	0
Shravan delivery	72	14	0
Shravan delivery	72	10	0
Ready gold	34	13	0
Ashad delivery	34	13	6
Shravan delivery	34	14	9

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, July 13

Bar gold worth Rs. 83,90,620 was exported from Bombay by the P. and O. mail steamer "Mantua" which sailed for London on Saturday afternoon.

Out of this quantity gold worth Rs. 9,54,987 was for Amsterdam optional London, Paris or New York. Gold worth Rs. 42,27,746 was for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam, and the rest was for London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,31,64,50,864.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, July 12

September 2.40—1
December 2.45 unchanged
March 2.10 unchanged
May 2.14 unchanged

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 13

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 near
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Aug-Jan.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Feb-Mar.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Mail.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 Jan.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 270 3/4
Banks selling T T 268 3/4
Banks buying T T 266
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 562
Banks buying D D 572
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/4
Banks buying T T 77 5/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 145 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 106 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 5/8
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.95 3/4 12th instant
Hongkong/London 2/2 3/8 13th instant
Shanghai/London 1/7 13th instant
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 13th instant
Java/London 7.22 13th instant
London/Paris 74.88 12th instant
London/Belgium 29.31 12th instant
London/Switzerland 15.13 12th instant
London/Italy 60.31 12th instant
London/Berlin 12.27 1/2 12th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 12th instant
London/New York 4.95 1/4 12th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.27 1/2 12th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold £7-0-8 11th instant £7-0-11 12th instant
Silver London Ready 31 5/16 11th instant 31 3/8 12th instant
Silver London Forward 31 1/2 11th instant 31 5/16 12th instant
Silver New York Ready 69 3/4 11th instant 69 12th instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 11th instant 5/8 per cent 12th instant
London discounts 6 mos 7/8 per cent 11th instant 7/8 per cent 12th instant
Reserve Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos 2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easy.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 12

Broach J/A opening 238 1/4; highest 240; lowest 238 1/4; closing 239 1/4
Broach A/M 1936 opening 224 1/4; highest 225; lowest 224; closing 224 3/4
Oomra July opening 218 1/4; highest 219; lowest 218 1/4; closing 218 1/2
Oomra D/J opening 200 3/4; highest 201 1/4; lowest 200 3/4; closing 200 3/4
Bengal July opening 147; highest 142 3/4; lowest 147; closing 147 3/4
Bengal D/J opening 141 3/4; highest 142 1/4; lowest 141 3/4; closing 142
Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 30
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement 21-7-35) Rs. 4 5/8

COTTON STRADDLES

New York Liverpool:—
October 118 December 101 January 100 March 95 May 84 at Cross Rate 4.95 3/4
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach J/A 239/8 Liverpool July 6.58 Rs. 46 1/2 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1936 225 Liverpool May 1936 6.12 Rs. 41 1/2 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1936 225 New York May 11.82 Rs 40 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.95 3/4

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, July 12

July 56 5/8d.
October 57 7/8d.
December 58d.
March 58 3/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, July 12

July dol. 0.81 3/8
September dol 0.82 1/8
December dol. 0.83 1/2

KNOCKED DOWN 5 PEDESTRIANS

Victoriawalla Accused Of Reckless Driving Even After Accident

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The adventures of a Victoria driver who after knocking down a pedestrian on the Parel Road, drove the Victoria recklessly and dashed into a crowd waiting for a bus, were narrated to-day before Mr. P. L. Thackkar at the Mazagaon Court when Mohammad Haji Bakruddin was placed for a remand into custody.

It was stated that the accused while driving the Victoria along Parel Road, he knocked down a pedestrian near Lal Baug. Instead of stopping it, he is stated to have driven very fast and while near a 'bus stand, the Victoria moved on six persons waiting for a 'bus. Four persons were knocked down but undaunted, he is alleged to have continued to drive. He was chased and the Victoria stopped.

All the injured persons were removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where the condition of one is said to be serious.

The Magistrate enlarged him on a bail of Rs. 150 with one surety for a week.

CITY DOCTOR'S SUICIDE

Letter To Friend Read In Coroner's Court

BOMBAY, Saurday.

An aged London-returned City Doctor committed suicide on Friday night by taking a dose of diluted Hydro-cyanide acid while under treatment for rheumatic pains in the Congress Free Hospital.

A letter, found by his wife, was read before the Coroner to-day at the inquest on him.

"I am committing suicide owing to horrible painful illness which I cannot bear." the letter stated.

It appears, from the letter, that the doctor was involved in some debts. He left all his moveable and immovable property to a friend whom he owed a large amount

The rent of Rs. 44 for four months, which was in arrears, could be covered, he had written, by selling certain articles which were to be found in his room.

"There is a list in my small bag." the chit ended, "which gives in detail my debts which Mr.—will dispose of."

Dr G. S Vezkar, a municipal medical officer, stated that the deceased, who was a distant relative of his, was a London-returned man having earned the degrees of M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. He lived alone. He had complained to him of rheumatic pains.

Dr V.K. Parulekar stated that the deceased was a Government medical officer and lived in the Railway Hotel at Charni Road. He identified the handwriting of the deceased.

Dr. D K. Oak. of the Congress Hospital said in evidence that the deceased was admitted, suffering from fever, pain and swelling in the right knee. He was improving

On Friday night when he and another colleague went to examine him, they found him breathing hard and in a few minutes he was dead.

The bottle of acid that was beside the deceased did not belong to the Hospital.

"Death caused by an ounce of hydro-cyanic acid which he voluntarily administered to himself while he was an indoor patient in the Congress Hospital." was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury.

HELD OVER For the Fourth 4th Week

At The KRISHNA TALKIES Dubash Theatre

(*Direction* :—Western India Theatres Limited)
DAILY 3 shows at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
TO-DAY Matinee at 3 p.m.

EASTERN ARTS' SUPER HIT "Bharatki Beti"
TO-DAY Matinee at 3 p.m.

BHARAT-KI-BETI

....Filled the Heart of **Hard-Boiled Audiences** with **Emotions** that welled to its Throat and filled the eyes with hot-scalding **Tears**....will **Haunt** the Heart and the mind....a First-rate Honestly and Enormously **touching tragic Romance** combined with **Laughter** and **Merriment.**

ALL THIS IS GIVEN BY EASTERN ARTS' **STARS**

Rattanbai Hamid, Dadi Sarkari, H. Shivdasni, Kamala, Sarojini, Yasmin & Cope.

If You Miss "BHARATKI BETI" **You Miss**

One of the Year's GREATEST SHOW.

UNIVERSITY MUST BE PURE

S. G. Warty Wants Body To Function As Beneficient And Efficient Force

Mr. S. G. Warty, M.A., has issued the following statement to the public:—

The results of the recent University elections to the Senate declared on the 9th of July last, show very clearly that the voters of the University have not yet become sufficiently alive to the needs of the situation.

Almost every one in theory admits the great evils that have accumulated in the University system, but is yet unable to resist personal influences, and cannot make up his mind effectively to assist reform. The need therefore for a further campaign to educate the public on University matters and with regard to higher education in general, is imperative, and it is only as a matter of public duty that I have to continue my work, if possible with re-doubled efforts.

First and foremost, the working of the University and its atmosphere require to be purified. The University must cease to be a body of vested interests, overridden by parties, cliques and groups. It must function as a beneficent and efficient force for the national regeneration of the country.

Quite a large number of voters in the last elections were sorry that I announced my candidature very late and that they had already promised their votes to other candidates. The promise of votes many months in advance, even before one knows fairly well which other candidates are going to be in the field, does not do credit either to the voters or to the candidates who ask for it. However I not want to give ground to anybody to withhold his support on the excuse of his ignorance of my candidature in future, and state her once for all that I would stand for election to the Senate from the Graduates' Constituency at all subsequent elections until I am elected.

CHILD BURNT TO DEATH

Pathetic Story Of Accident Told At Inquest

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A pathetic burning tragedy occurred on Friday night in a Chawl at Sewri when a nine-month boy, sleeping by his mother's side, rolled over and knocked a burning oil-lamp that was kept near the bed. All the clothes of the boy were burnt and the child died on the spot while its mother was yet asleep.

Jaffar Bawa, an electrical assistant and father of the child, narrating the circumstances of the tragedy at the Coroner's Court to-day stated that at about ten in the night he left his chawl to a place where reading of the Quran was in progress. The mother was asleep with her child by her side and an oil lamp was burning near the bed.

When he returned home at three in the morning, he found the child dying and the lamp by its side was extinguished.

A verdict of accidental death following severe burns was recorded by the Coroner.

136 TODDY SHOPS AUCTIONED AT THANA

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, July 13.

At the recent public auctions for 195 toddy shops in the Thana District, the Collector disposed of 136 shops, which have fetched a total revenue of about Rs. 84,000.

LANDLORD FINED FOR DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR

Nurse Relates In Court Story Of Molestation In Public Street

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, took up on Saturday the hearing of the case in which Waman Govind Gokhale, a landlord, is charged with having outraged the modesty of Kamalabai Damodar, a nurse, on the night of June 12 by holding her hand while she was walking along Thakurdwar Road. The Magistrate altered the charge to one of disorderly behaviour and imposed a fine of Rs. 15 on the accused.

The complainant stated that on June 12, she was walking towards Chowpatty along Thakurdwar Road in the company of her brother-in-law Devaskar. When she was crossing the tram line her hand was seized by some one and on turning round she found the accused holding her hand.

Message From Mother

She asked him what he wanted, and he replied that he had a message from her mother. Witness was taken aback by the conduct of the accused and told him that her mother was dead. The accused thereupon stated that the message was from her father.

Devaskar also questioned the accused and remonstrated with him when the latter became defiant and abusive.

Blew A Whistle

The accused, Kamalabai stated, then blew a whistle and a large crowd gathered round them. Devaskar called a policeman and handed the accused over to him. They were all taken to the police station and her complaint was recorded.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sarati for the accused, Kamalabai said that her parents lived at Brayander. She was married about 20 years ago but did not live with her husband. She was at present residing at Mugbhat Lane with Devaskar, her brother-in-law

Q: Why do you call Devaskar your brother-in-law?

Witness stated that he was the husband of a woman whom she regarded and called "sister" and therefore she called him "brother-in-law". Since the death of Devaskar's wife, she was living with Devaskar. On June 12, at night they went out for a stroll to Chaupatty.

Known By Three Names

Proceeding Kamalabai denied that she knew the accused or that she had worked as a domestic servant in his house.

Advocate:—Did not the accused call you "Kabi" by which name you are known among your friends?

Witness: He said "Baby go and enjoy yourself at Chowpatty". I am called by three names "Kabi", "Kamala" and "Kama". The accused did not use any of these names when he addressed me.

Witness stated that she had not told Devaskar that the accused held her by her hand. She had worked as a nurse in private hospitals and did work as a private nurse although she was not a qualified nurse.

The next witness for the prosecution was O. P. Devaskar, a cinema actor and singer. He corroborated the story told by Kamalabai.

In cross-examination witness said that, when Kamalabai shouted he turned round and saw the accused releasing his hold of her hand. He stated that he had been living with the complainant for the past ten years.

At this stage the Magistrate altered the charge to one of disorderly behaviour on a public thoroughfare. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate held that the evidence before the Court was not sufficient to maintain a charge of attempting to outrage the modesty of the complainant but there was ample evidence to sustain the charge of disorderly behaviour The Magistrate convicted the accused and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

GOOD-BYE TO ORTHODOXY

South Indian Widow Marries Reformer

Mr. J. Viswanathan, a grandson of the late Mr. G. Subramania Iyer, proprietor and founder of "Swadeshimitran," Madras and a social reformer, had his marriage betrothal ceremony performed at Matunga Sakthi Niwas on Wednesday. The ceremony was solemnised by a South Indian Priest.

Late Mr. Iyer, a staunch reformer and Nationalist during the days of the Partition of Bengal, is well-known to the South Indian Orthodox community as the first gentleman to celebrate the marriage of his widowed daughter.

The bridegroom Mr. Viswanathan is an employee in the Burma Oil Company at Digboi Assam, a gentleman of high social idea's.

Recently he had been on a continental tour and stayed abroad for nearly 13 months. The Bride Mrs. Rajalakshmi, a widow of 18 years, hails from a highly orthodox family in Cochin State. After the betrothal ceremony they left Bombay the same day by the 5-50 Calcutta Mail via Nagpur to Digboi.

CAR KNOCKS DOWN BOY AT GHATKOPAR

Six-year-old Child Seriously Injured

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, July 13

A serious motor accident occurred yesterday afternoon on the Kama (Chamber) Road at Ghatkopar, when a touring car (No. 1307 T) belonging to Messrs Hirji Bhojraj and Sons of Bombay, knocked down at about 1-30 p.m. Chandulal, a 6-year-old son of Mr. Dayalal Dayashankar Trivedi.

The car was driven by Tukaram Mahipat Sawant in the employ of the Khot of Mulund. The boy, who had sustained serious injuries on his head, was removed to the Kurla dispensary for treatment.

Fatal Tonga Accident

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, July 13.

An inquest was held on the body of Balabai Chandbhai, an aged Muslim, who died in the Thana Civil hospital following an accident which occurred a few days ago.

The deceased was knocked down by a tonga as a result of which he had sustained serious injuries.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted—Very fair and pretty girl for a young Barrister bachelor, belonging to highly respectable and rich Bisa Aggarwal family. Write to No. 4495, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Manager, Agency Manager, Secretary and Cashier for an Insurance Company. Pay Rs. 75/- to Rs. 300/- Applications only on prescribed forms considered for forms etc., apply Post Box, 31, Lahore. (4486)

Applications are invited from respectable gentlemen for Chief Agency, in Bombay Madras, Punjab, U.P., C.P., and Sind. Please apply stating minimum annual guarantee business—Manager, The Genuine Insurance Co., Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta. (1342).

Wanted—80 Entrants for Station Master's and Signaller's courses. Allowance Rs. 30 and 20. Apply with 0|1|3 to: The Railway Telegraph Training School, Turkman Gate Delhi. (4509).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Are you anxious to know your future! Full detail, will be told from your handwriting. Fee Rs. 5, Prof. Viswabandhu, C|o Madhavashram, Room No. 11, Parikh Street, Bombay 4. (4522).

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Star Tube-Well Boring Plant, & Pumps, Purchase or Hire. From: The Star Tube-Well Engineering Co., 107, Nagdevi Street, Bombay No. 3. (4529).

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 10 A.M.

BONAFIDE SALE

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS FURNITURE, SILVER, GLASS ELECTROPLATED AND CROCKERY WARE, CLOTHINGS, MUSIC LITERATURE, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers will, under intuructions from the Administrator General of Bombay and the Administrator of the Estate of Mr. G. Scrinzi deceased, sell by Public Auction this day SUNDAY the 14th day of July 1935 at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at No. 32, Garden House, Ground floor, Dadyseth Road, Chowpatty near Babulnath Temple, all Household furniture etc., belonging to the abovenamed Estate, including:—

Marble top table, dining table, Jacobian easy chairs, book stands, teapoys, palm stands, side boards, cupboards, photo frames, iron bed with matress, dressing table, dirty clothes box carpet wall clock, Remington Typewriter, table fan, paintings, meat safe, silver show case, flower pots, brass ornaments, silver, glass electroplated and crockery, a large lot of woollen and cotton clothes, music literature, etc., etc,

Terms:—Full amount in Cash will be required at the time of Sale.

The above on view.

GANDHI & CO.,

Messrs. VORA & Co.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE of N. Marquis Esquire and others, TO-DAY (SUNDAY) at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.), at Hughes Road, next to Buick Co., of Complete Bungalow Furniture, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Frigidaire, Godrej safe, Tilting set De Soto Sedan Motor Car in good running order etc.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 13, 1991
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 12, 1354
Parsi: Behman 11, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 9m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.
High Tide: 10-59; 22-20
Low Tide: 3-49; 16-58

MONDAY, July 15.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League (First Division): Bombay City vs. Somerset L. I., Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 16

Improvements Committee meeting 4-10 p.m. (S.T.)

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE

The Jewish Liturgy Study Class will meet in Sir Ely Kadoorie School, Mazgaon to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. The two morning Benedictions before The Shema will be the subject of study

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. S. V. Phadnis will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaum, in English to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

UTILITY OF LITERATURE

There will be a public lecture by Prof. M. D. Altekar in Marathi on the "Utility of Literature" to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on behalf of the Aryan Education Society's O.B. Union at the Society's Saraswati Hall Angre Wadi Girgaon.

ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) when Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a lecture on Force of Intention in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) (Kakadwadi).

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION KALYAN

The half-yearly General Body meeting of the Association for the half year ending 30th June 1935 will be held in the Association hall at 10 a.m. to-day (Sunday).

SHREE GAUDIYA MATH

His Holiness Tridandi Swami Bhakti Rakshak Sridhar Maharaj and Mahamahopadeshak Pandit Atul Chandra Banerji will deliver lectures on the subject of Devotion, (Divine Love) at Dady Villa the residence of Seth Dayalji Girdhar on the Dadybhai Road, Vile Parle at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday)

SWASTIK LEAGUE

The seventh annual general meeting of the members of the Swastik League will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the Hall of the Seth Varjeevandas Motilal Swastik Mandir.

R. P. VAGH HIGH SCHOOL. O. B. U., BASSEIN.

A general meeting of the above Union will be held in the School Hall to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m (S.T.).

"OUR EXAMINATIONS"

Under the auspices of "Shree Taruna Gujarati Sahitya Sabha" Prof. Kantilal C. Pandya will deliver a lecture on "Our Examinations" to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. at Forbes Gujarati Sabha Hall, Girgaum Back Road (Congress House Lane).

THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of Scouts Union Ambulance Centre St. John Ambulance Association classes in First Aid, Home Nursing, Home Hygiene and Sanitation will be conducted under the supervision of the Hon. Secretary G. S. Kothare in the Bharat English School above Gharat Book Seller, next to Muktagiri Painters or Bradley Night School, Thakurdwar, on every Sunday commencing from to-day (Sunday).

All desirous to join the classes are requested to register their names with the Hon. Secretary G. S. Kothare by attending on the above day at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Indian programme of Light Classical Music. Bai Hirabai Barodkar 12 noon. St. Mary's High School Band. 1-30 p. m. Close down. (S. B. from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.) 5-30 p.m. The V U B Indian Orchestra. 6-30 p.m. Kamoo, Tabla. 7-15 p.m. Snapshots of Indian Film Stars. 7-30 p.m. A Request Hour 8-45 p.m. News in Hindi. 9 p.m. Weather Report and the other News. 9-15 p.m. Studio Service. 10 p.m. Close down.

Tamil Drama For 'Quake Relief Fund

The South Indian Amateurs (Combined) will give a benefit performance in aid of the Quetta 'Quake victims at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, to-day (Sunday) at 4-25 p.m. when they will enact the Tamil drama entitled "Kalyani." The performance will be held under the auspices of the Quetta 'Quake Relief Committee Matunga.

COLVALLENSES UNION

The annual general meeting of the Sons of Colvalle, Camorlim and Chicalim will be held at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) in St. Sebastian Goan High School Hall, Dabul.

SUDHAGAD SAHAKARI SANGH.

The annual general meeting of the Sudhagad Sahakari Sangha (Bombay) will be held to-day (Sunday) in the Mahratta High School Hall, Opera House Road, at 5 p.m

THE KAPOLE STUDENTS' UNION

The adjourned annual general meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Garden View. Hughes Road, the residence of Sheth Ishvardas Lakhmidas, J.P.

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI

The anniversary celebration of the above Mandali will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Sir Cawasjee Jehangir Public Hall, Fort. Sjt. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay, will preside.

BUDDDHA SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. K. A. Padhye in the Ananda Vihar, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Asok and Buddhism"—continued.

Y. M. C. A.

To-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran will give a biographical talk on "Buddha" at the Y. M. C. A., Reynolds Road, Byculla. Mr. J. Callan will preside.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Association Mr. Manubhai C. Pandya, Solicitor, will deliver every Sunday at 9 a.m. a series of public lectures on "Aryan Culture and Civilization" in the premises of the Association. The series will commence as from to-day.

DISCOURSES ON THE QURAN.

Under the auspices of Quranic Society, Mr. Mohammed Shamsuzzaman Khan and Janab Mohammed Ebrahim Saheb will give discourses on the Quran in Urdu to-day at "Shanti Bhuvan," Kohinoor Road, Dadar, at 10 a.m. and the Anjuman-e-Islam High School, opposite Victoria Terminus at 5 p.m.

"Red Morning" now shown at the Wellington.

IN AID OF QUETTA RELIEF FUND

In aid of the Quetta Relief Fund, magic lantern and cinema shows with lectures on "Earthquakes, Their Causes and Effects" and on "Mount Everest Expedition" will be given by Mr. V. S. Toro, Educational Inspector for Visual Instructions, Bombay Presidency, (with musical entertainment at interval by Mr. Ghosh of Tagore's School of Music, Calcutta), at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chaupatty, at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, 17th July, and Wednesday, 24th July.

Tickets which are priced Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1 and As. 8 can be had from:

Popular book Depot, Lamington Road, Grant Road.

Messrs. B. X. Furtado & Sons, Dhobi Talao.

Messrs. Ratonji Jehangir & Co., German Silver Merchants, 66, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

The Blavatsky Lodge Hall Theosophical Society, French Bridge, Chaupatty.

VICEROY'S FUND TOPS Rs. 24 LAKHS

The total of the donations for Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund received till July 10 is £8,314|7|8; Rs. 24,97,540-15-0.

CORRECTION

In the list of 1st July against Rs. 1,500 for "Sir F. C. Ebrahim, Bombay," please read "Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., Bombay."

MAYOR'S QUETTA RELIEF FUND

Contributions received on July 12 towards the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, Bombay, are detailed below:

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 101,578-9-4.

(A/c No. I Rs. 86,397-15-9 and A/c No. II Rs. 15,180-9-7) which includes subscriptions by ladies and collections through Ladies' Committee: A/c No. I Rs. 16,131-12-6 and A/c No. II Rs. 1,346).

ACCOUNT NO. I.

(1) Subscriptions received direct by the Mayor of Bombay and the Hon. Treasurers: Mrs. Bablibai Shapurji, Managing Director, Grand Hotel (in loving memory of her husband the late Mr. Shapurji Sorabji) Rs. 1,100. Together with lesser donations amount to Rs. 1,568-0-0.

ACCOUNT NO. II.

(1) Subscriptions received direct by the Mayor of Bombay and the Hon. Treasurers Rs. 690. Total Rs. 1,03 836-9-4 (which includes subscriptions by ladies and collections through Ladies Committee: (A/c No. I Rs. 17 231-12 and A/c No. II Rs. 1,346).

EASY NAGARI SCRIPT FOR MASS LITERACY

Mahatma's Suggestion At The Script Reform Committee Meeting

The first meeting of the Nagari Script Reform Committee was held at Maganwadi, Wardha, on June 25 and 26.

The following members were present at the meeting.

Sjt. Kaka Kalelkar (Convener & Chairman).
Prof. Lalita Prasad Sukul (Calcutta).
Sjt. Hari G. Govil (Calcutta).
Sjt. Kishorlal G. Mashruwala (Wardha).
Dr. Baburam Saksena (Prayag)
Sjt. Shankar Ramchandra Date (Poona).

Mahatma Gandhi attended the meetings on both the days for some time, and expressed his own views on the subject of Script reform. He urged on the Committee the necessity of making the Nagari Script as simple and scientifically perfect as possible. He approved the attitude of the Committee regarding the removal of the headline from the Nagari letters.

The Committee had tentatively adopted the following resolution:

1. That the headline in the Nagari script is not an essential part of the letters. Consequently, while its use in handwriting must be left to the option of the writer, in printing pressmen should try to remove the lined script as best as they may.

That in pursuance of Mahatma Gandhi's recommendation Sjt. Kaka Kalelkar is requested to devise an easy and scientific Nagari script suitable for mass literacy and after making experiments thereon to place it before the Committee for consideration.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Karma, the Law that Compensates" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

51, Esplanade Road,

Free Public Lecture

KARMA, THE LAW THAT COMPENSATES

Sunday, 14th July, 6-15 p.m.
All Cordially Invited

Indian Bazar

C.S. POCHEE & SON

Manufacturers of Incandescent High power **LANTERNS & MANTLES.**

Show Room & Factory:—
586, Chira Bazar, Girgaum Road, Bombay 2.
Ask for Free Catalogue.

DRALLE'S
MALATTINE

TRY A BOX TO-DAY and JOIN THE THOUSANDS, WHO ARE ALREADY USING THIS SUPERIOR SOAP.

The Crystal Clear Soap

AVAILABLE Everywhere

A. V. R. A. ADYCAPPA CHETTY
Opp. Crawford Market, Bombay 2.

Dr. W.C. Roy's (L.M.S.) Specific For INSANITY

Roy Pila (Regd.)

Also useful in Epilepsy, Hysteria, Insomnia and Neurasthenia. Elaborate Booklet Sent Free.

Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore writes:—"I have been acquainted with Dr. W. C. Roy's Specific for Insanity for a long time past and have known it to be efficacious." Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, Kt., Offg. Chief Justice of Bengal:—"I personally know of 2 cases cured by Dr. W. C. Roy's Specific for Insanity."

Dr. Srinath Ghose, M.B., Bundelkund:—
"Acted as a charm, completely cured."

Price Rs. 5 per phial.
Manufacturing Chemists.

S. C. Roy & Co.
167-3, Cornwallis Street, Or
36 Dharamtolla Street, CALCUTTA.
Tele:—"Dauphin." Calcutta.

Wellknown Since —> 60 YEARS.

BATLIWALA AGUE MIXTURE

For Malaria, Influenza and all sorts of Fever.
Sold Everywhere.

For Wholesale Write to:—
Chimanlal P. Shah, Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.

Gopan's
SRIPANOL
Specific for
DYSPEPSIA
and all chronic Stomach troubles such as Spasm, Gastric Flatulence, Neurasthenic or Nervous Dyspepsia Deudenal Ulcer and Colitis for both Sexes

1 BOTTLE 30 PILLS RS. 5/-

TAMIL NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY LTD., P. BOX 278 MADRAS

The Royal Astrologer 1,000,000

And more clients have had our remarkable fortelling. Family fame of 25 generations in Astrology. Medalist and Certificates from Maharajas and Zamindars. Annual Life reading weekly details Rs. 2, Aroodam for 5 questions Re. 1, State birth details or writing time. **Pandit N. AMIRTANANDA,** 2/29, North Mada Street, Mylapore, MADRAS.

GAJJAR'S
LIVER SOLUTION
लिव्हर सोल्युशन

Sets right all Liver complaints and cures Constipation.

The IONIC PHARMACY
Chira Bazar — — — Bombay 2.

The Lustre of your Teeth *depends on the* Brush *you use!*

ARYAN
Tooth Brush
FOR ADULTS & BABIES.
ARYAN BRUSH Co.,
36, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WONDERFUL ASTROLOGICAL PREDICTIONS

If you send your birth particulars, or copy of two hand prints or letter-writing time & age,—your character, riches, issue, marriages, employment etc., 25 marvellous predictions can be had by V.P.P. for Rs. 2-5-0. Annual life reading with character sketch costs Rs. 1-5-0. Answers to any 6 questions Rs 1-5-0. Full life reading Rs. 10.

Kerala Astrological Bureau, Gopalapuram, Via. Kothapeta, East Godavari Dt.

BIRTH CONTROL.

Why Indian and European Judges, Magistrates, Doctors, Professors, High Court Advocates etc. after 10 years' use call 'F.P. Pill,' the best of all birth-control drugs, country made or foreign? Because they say "it controls birth infallibly and at the same time keeps monthly flow normal and thus improves health in each and every case used." Read their opinions. 4 months pills Rs. 2/4-. Dr. M. Bose, B.A., M.D.H., B.L., Saidpur (Rangpur) Bengal.

EARN Rs. 300 A MONTH.

By learning by post or personally soap making. Success guaranteed. Good income with smallest capital assured. Hundreds of our students, formerly unemployed, are earning enormously all over India viz, Bengal, Bombay, Punjab, Madras, U.P., C.P., etc. & Ceylon, Burma, Siam, Iraq, China etc. For their opinions & details write to— **B. DUTTA, B.A., B.L. (CAL).** F.R.E.S, (Lond.), Principal, Soap Training House, Saidpur, E.B. Ry.

STREET ACCIDENTS Are on the increase.

3176 INJURED LAST YEAR. IN BOMBAY SAYS POLICE REPORT.

PRABHANJAN

A FIRST-AID ANTISEPTIC AND HEALING OINTMENT is GUARANTEEDLY USEFUL in INJURIES, CUTS by instruments, BOILS ULCERS, BUBO, SCABIES ITCHES, PIMPLES, and many other Skin Troubles.

As 10 a bottle everywhere Try once to know it.

Distributors:
Lavchan Vrijadas & Co.,
Princess Street, Bombay.

Manufacturers:
PRABHANJAN PRODUCTS CO., BOMBAY.

Dr. WAMAN GOPAL'S

SARSA-PARILLA
100 YEARS STANDING.
THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.
GAUTAMRAO KESHAO & SON.
Thakurdwar, Bombay No. 2

EYESUN
CURES CATARACT RADICALLY
PRICE RS. 2/-
FOR CHRONIC EYE TROUBLES NO RISK OF OPERATION. SAFE, SURE EASY HOME TREATMENT SUCCESS ALWAYS GUARANTEED.
— HARYYASRAM —
PANCHPOTA, BENGAL
OR FROM LEADING CHEMISTS

Going Up!
(Courtesy: "Chicago Daily News.")

Col. DREYFUS DEAD

Principal Figure In Famous Espionage Case

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
PARIS, July 12.

The death has occurred, at the age of 76, of Colonel Alfred Dreyfus, the principal figure in the famous espionage case during the last decade of the last century.

Col. Dreyfus, originally, was found guilty and condemned to banishment, but the verdict was annulled in 1906, and he was reinstated in the army.

During the war, he commanded Fort Montvalerian on the outskirts of Paris.

SUBSIDY TO SUGAR TO CONTINUE?

Commons Pass Second Reading Of Bill

RUGBY, July 13.

The House of Commons to-day passed the second reading of the British Sugar Subsidy Bill by 134 votes to 36.

The Bill provides for the continuance of the Government grant on sugar manufactured from homegrown beet for 12 months from the end of August at an estimated cost of about £2,750,000.

The Opposition moved its rejection in a resolution which argued that while abrupt termination of state assistance was undesirable, the subsidy instead of benefiting agriculture had been used to increase the profits of private monopolies.

GOVT. POLICY CRITICISED

Several speakers criticised the Government for producing a temporary measure in place of proposals embodying their decision on the report of the committee of inquiry, the majority of which recently recommended discontinuation of the Government grant.

It was announced at question-time yesterday, that the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Walter Elliot hoped to make a definite pronouncement on Government's policy on this matter before the summer recess.—B. O. W.

JAPAN DOUBLES IMPORT OF INDIAN COTTON

LONDON (By Mail)

Indian commodities imported into the United Kingdom registered an increase of nearly £10 million in two years from 1932 to 1934, according to figures compiled by the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee. Of this increase cotton accounted for over £2 million.

Japan's takings from India and Ceylon during the same period advanced by over £8 million, the bulk of which occurred in ginned cotton which doubled itself during the period.

Both Japan and the United Kingdom allow import of Indian cotton duty free.

Furious Fighting In Belfast Street

Battle Of Boyne Celebrations Culminate In Battle Between Police And Mob

BELFAST, July 13.

The Battle of Boyne celebrations culminated in furious street fighting between rival factions in one district where stones were thrown and shots fired. Police reinforcements were rushed up and an armoured car fired a Lewis Gun in warning over the heads of the mob.

The police fired into the crowd and two persons were shot dead and about forty wounded by shots. Several arrests were also made. The police armoured cars are patrolling the disturbed area.

In the riots at Belfast the two persons killed were a woman and a man, both being shot. When the disturbance was at its height in the evening gunmen were sniping from the roofs of houses in York Street and the police returned fire. Most of the casualties occurred in this area, the injured including four policemen. The police have the situation in hand.—Reuter.

Italy's Charge-Sheet

Abyssinians Are Alleged To Have Arrested People Selling Food To Consul

(Special Cable)

ROME, July 12.

An official communique reports a number of hostile incidents on the part of the Abyssinians, including the arrest at Adowa of 25 persons who sold food to the Italian Consul, and the arrest at Addis Ababa of a number of servants of the Italian Military Attache.

The communique further alleges that the wife of the Italian Consul at Gondar who was leaving for Eritrea owing to the hostile attitude of the Abyssinians was detained two days by Abyssinian soldiers, and only allowed to proceed after her husband had lodged a protest.

Austrian Chancellor's Family In Motor Smash

VON. SCHUSNIGG'S WIFE KILLED, HIMSELF BADLY SHAKEN, AND SON AND POLICE OFFICER INJURED

VIENNA, July 13.

The wife of the Austrian Chancellor, von Schuschnigg, was killed, and the Chancellor himself was taken to hospital, suffering from shock in a motor accident, near Linz, as the Chancellor and his family was going on holiday to Upper Austria. It is believed the chauffeur fainted and the car was out of control, dashed against a tree and was wrecked. All occupants were thrown out.

Frau von Schuschnigg was killed instantly and the chauffeur was critically injured, Chancellor's daughter escaped injury, but his seven-year son also a police official in the car were slightly injured.

The Cabinet met immediately the news of the accident was received, and Vice-Chancellor Prince Starhemberg who was holidaying at Nice engaged an aeroplane to return to Vienna. Starhemberg is probably to take the post of Chancellor until von Schuschnigg has fully recovered.

LAME BENGALEE GETS 3 MONTHS' R. I.

In Possession Of "Objectionable Literature"

BARISAL, July 11.

Mr. J. M. Chowdhury, Special Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case under section 35 of the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act against one Devendra Nath Biswas, who is lame and who walks on hands and knees sentencing him to rigorous imprisonment for 3 months.

The prosecution alleged that Devendra of Village Kirtipasha was found in possession of certain "objectionable literature."—United Press.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS CAN RESPOND TO PRESENT NEEDS

M. Avenol Pleads For Sanity In International Problems

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON July, 12.

There is little hope of progress if we relapse into laissez faire principles in international relations said M. Avenol in a broadcast address tonight. He remarked that it was not his function to negotiate, but to consult governments on the handling of league problems and said the main purpose of his visit to England was to meet Sir Samuel Hoare and also Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Eden on some matters before the League M. Avenol added that the League remained the only actual expression of a state's need seek on a common basis saner and safer ways of international adjustment.

There was no reason to despair when faced with a setback still less to forget the considerable achievements of the League which shows it can respond to present needs.

BRITISH AMATEUR ATHLETIC TITLES

Holden Wins 6 Miles Second Year In Succession

WHITE CITY, July 12.

In the British Amateur Athletic Championships finals, the winners were as follows:—

6 MILES: Holden (Great Britain) Holder, Time: 30 mins. 54 6/10 secs.

2 MILES WALK: Cooper (Great Britain) Holder, Time: 13 mins. 46 6/10 secs.

HOP, STEP & JUMP: Peters (Holland) 46 feet 7 3/4 inches.—Reuter.

MR. HENDERSON TAKES ILL SUDDENLY

LONDON, July 12.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, President of the Disarmament Conference was taken suddenly ill while motoring near Tamworth in Staffordshire where he received medical attention, but it is hoped he will be sufficiently well to continue his journey to-morrow.—Reuter's Special

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE-SHOOTING SHIELD

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
BISLEY, July 12.

The International Rifle Shooting Match for the Elcho Shield resulted in England gaining 1753 points, Scotland 1744 and Ireland 1635.

RECEIVED BY PRINCE OF WALES

LONDON, July 13.

The Prince of Wales received the Maharajas of Patiala and Jaipur at St. James palace.—Reuter.

BATAVIA TO CUT RUBBER EXPORTS

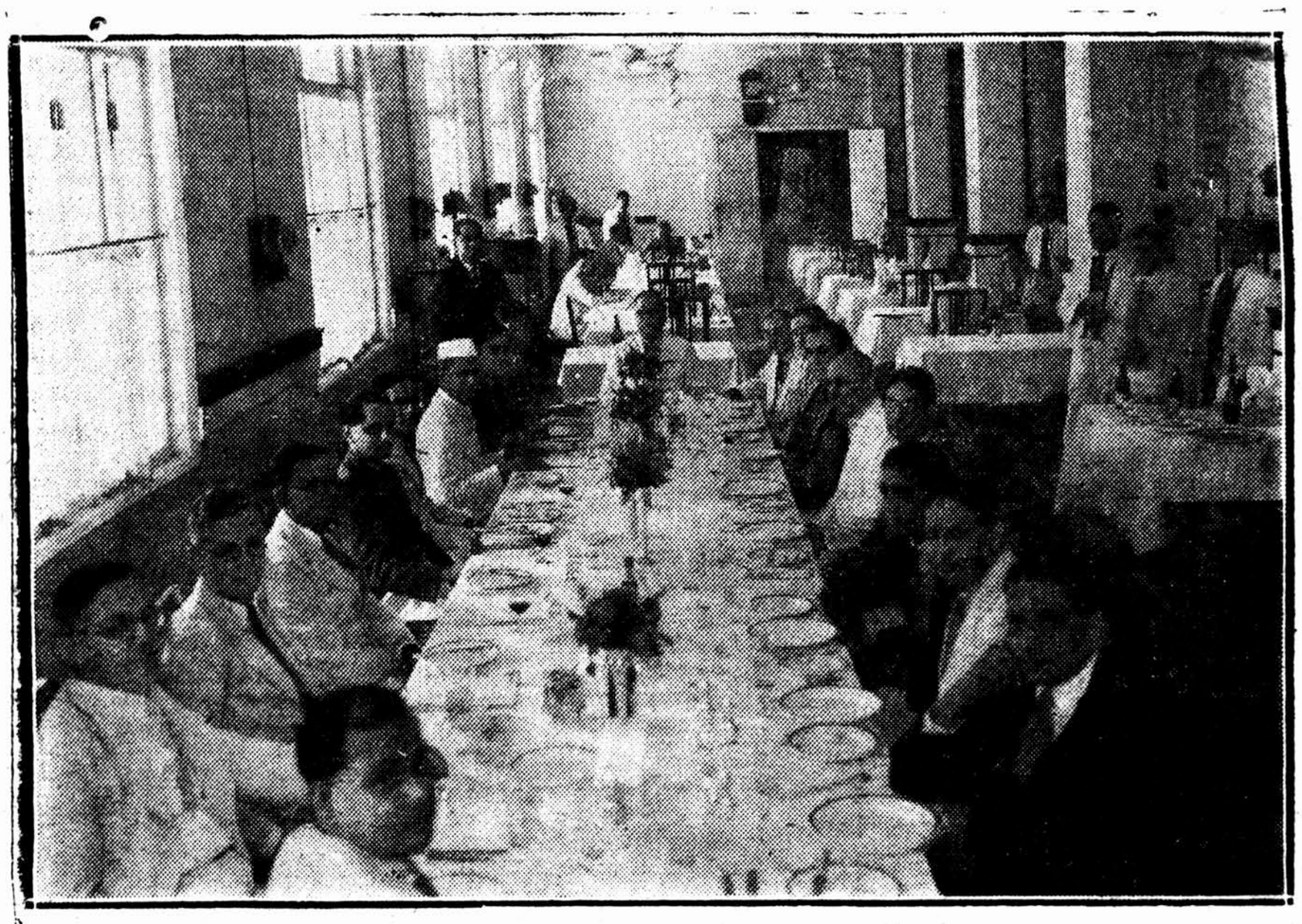
BATAVIA, July 13.

The Civil Service Department has intimated the measures that are being taken for a considerable reduction in the native rubber exports in the second half of 1935, and also are considering the means to rectify the existing excess in exports.—Reuter.

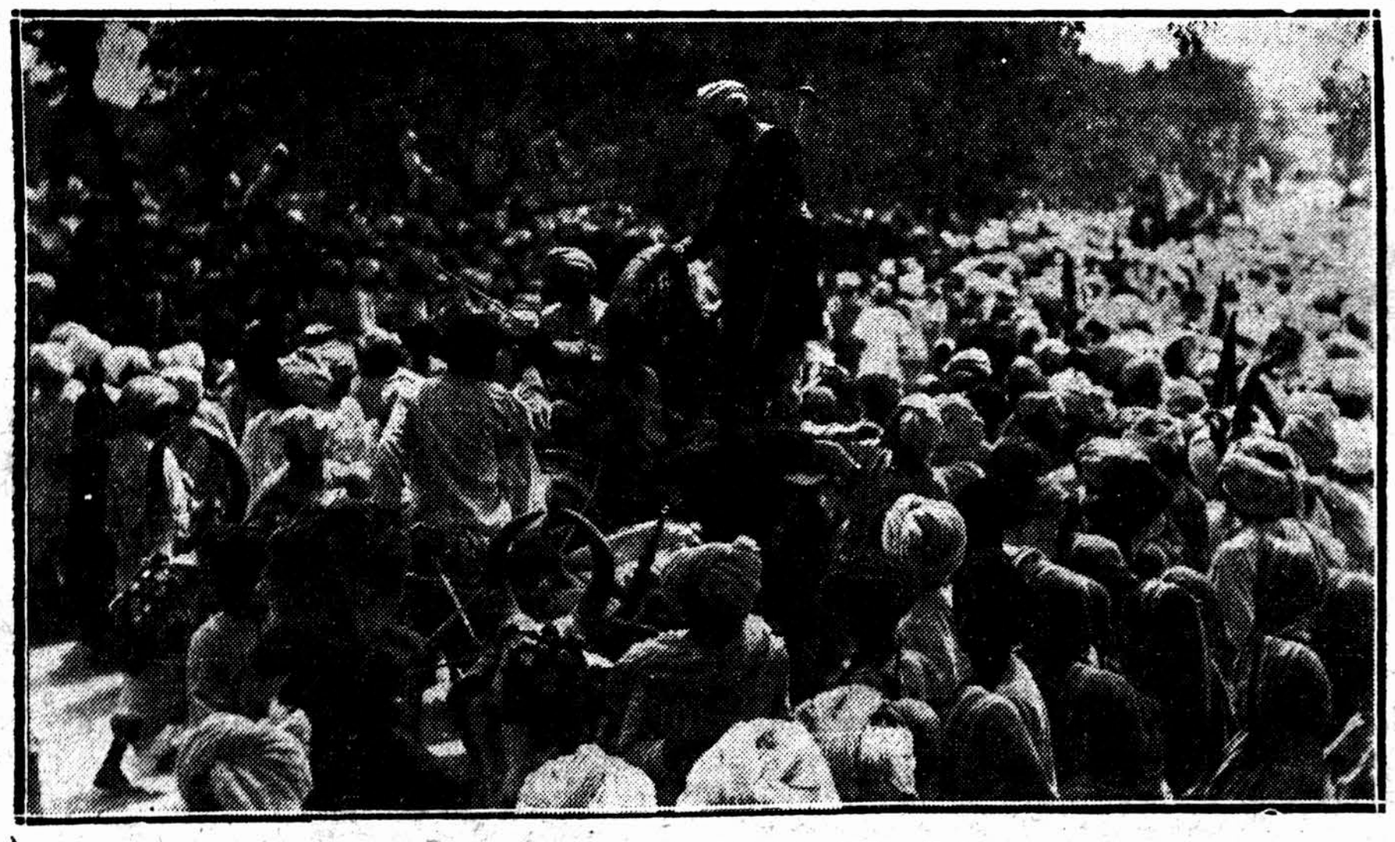
QUETTA RELIEF FUND

WELLINGTON (New Zealand), July 13.

The New Zealand Government is contributing £1,000 for the relief of Quetta sufferers.—Reuter.



Mr. N. R. Sarkar, ex-Mayor of Calcutta, and Pandit K. Santanam, Managing Director of Laxmi Insurance Co., Ltd., of Lahore, were entertained at lunch at the Grand Hotel, on Friday by Mr. S. S. Rajan, advertising consultant of Bombay. About thirty guests were present, including the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.



A "Palki" arrival at the outskirts of Pandharpur.

Another Lawrence Mystery

SOME RUMOURS WHICH FLEW ROUND MARSEILLES

(From Our Own Correspondent)

MARSEILLES, July 5

(By Air Mail.)

The astonishing suggestion that the passenger described as Mrs. Lawrence, mother of "Lawrence of Arabia" aboard the liner "Antenor" which arrived here this evening is actually the late Colonel Lawrence himself has been made by people who have been mystified by the extreme secrecy which has surrounded Mrs. Lawrence during her presence on board the ship.

Mrs. Lawrence who has been travelling to England from China under the name of "Mrs Shaw" refused to leave her cabin and was most carefully guarded by the police against the intrusion of unauthorised persons. When the ship docked at Marseilles a large number of telegrams and letters were awaiting Mrs. Lawrence. Her other son Dr. Lawrence who was also in China at the time his famous brother was killed in a motorcycle crash is travelling to London with her on the "Antenor."

SOME RUMOURS.

Here are some of the rumours which flew round Marseilles this evening:

1 That Col Lawrence was still alive and was in Abyssinia;

2 That Mrs. Lawrence was not Mrs. Lawrence at all but was Col. Lawrence in disguise;

3 That she was Mrs. Lawrence and had been to Abyssinia to see her son;

4 That she was bringing to London important secret documents from her son in Abyssinia to the British Government.

A large crowd gathered on the quayside and it seems quite clear that anyone with the name of Lawrence is destined for a lot of unwanted publicity for some time to come. Many police kept watch on the Blue Funnel liner. Every one who went on board was subjected to the closest scrutiny. Until the liner continued her voyage to London Mrs. Lawrence remained in her cabin with her other son.

I am told that special orders were given by the authorities to keep her whereabouts on board the boat a secret, and to prevent strangers from seeing her.

The Alipore Detective Department seized on Thursday, one five-chambered revolver and about a dozen live cartridges from a grocer's shop on Garden Reach Road and arrested the owner, who gave his name as Anadi Chakravarti.

SIKAR RUMOUR BASELESS

Raja Expected Back In State

BOMBAY, July 12.

The "United Press" has been authorised to contradict the rumour recently circulated by certain section of the Press that the Rao Raja of Sikar has been deposed from the Estate and banished. The report is absolutely false and baseless, and appears to have been manufactured as a measure of propaganda, and is calculated to create misunderstanding in the mind of the public.

The Raja who had gone to Simla on summer recess has returned to Sikar.—United Press.

MUZAFFARPORE KISAN CONFERENCE

Postponed To October On Account Of Rains

MUZAFFARPORE, July 12.

On account of the advent of rains, the Muzaffarpore District Kisan Conference has been postponed to October next.

It is understood a majority of the Kisan organisations recommended Babu Ganga Saran Singh President of the Patna District Congress Committee, for the Presidentship of the Conference.—United Press.

SOCIAL WEAKNESSES MUST BE REMOVED

BENARES, July 13.

Bhai Parmanand addressing a meeting of Hindus last night declared that he was not a communalist but that he could not support the rule of a minority community. He supported the principle of the general electorate and wanted Hindus to organise themselves, create a strong national feeling among them and be prepared for a swaraj in which the Muslim minority community would not predominate.

Bhai Parmanand pointed out that organisation of Hindus and removal of their social weaknesses would not prove harmful to Muslims.

Bhai Parmanand left for Lahore this morning.—A. P.

S. AFRICA'S 26 FOR ONE AT CLOSE OF GAME

(Continued from page 1.)

innings in 127 minutes. Hammond and Mitchell were batting with 50 and 16, respectively, when the score stood at 130 for three.

HAMMOND OUT L.B.W. FOR 63.

Hammond by magnificent driving with backfoot and drove Mitchell twice to the boundary. Later he drove Bell to cover and completed his individual 50 in 93 minutes; whereafter he twice drove Bell to the boundary. When the score-board showed 147, Hammond was out l.b.w. to Vincent who was flighting the ball skilfully (147-4-63).

Hammond's performance was masterly, his score of 63 was compiled in 110 minutes and it included five fours. Hammond in partnership with Mitchell put on 59 in 80 minutes.

Hundred and fifty were reached in 185 minutes. Hardstaff joined Mitchell.

ROT SETS IN.

The batsmen were cautious on the batsmen's wicket Vincent sent down seven successive maidens and he kept excellent length. Mitchell was playing sterling cricket. Hardstaff when he had made a low return to Vincent who accepted (177-3-10).

With the next ball, Ames was bowled off the pads by Vincent (177-6-0). Nichols the next man in, was out l.b.w. to Langton (188-7-4). Mitchell completed his individual 50 in two and a half hours' play. Mitchell was joined by Sims and both were batting with 54 and 11, respectively, with the total 217 for 7 at tea.

ENGLAND'S COLLAPSE

With the advent of the new ball, Crisp and Langton kept the scoring low; only five runs were made in 25 minutes after tea, after which England's innings soon terminated. Mitchell who put up a dour fight was caught the first-slip by Mitchell off Langton (215/8/58). In the same over, Sims was bowled out. (21/9/12), and Verity was caught by Cameron off Crisp for one.

Mitchell's 58 included five fours and his innings lasted three hours. Bowes was not out for nil.

The innings lasted five minutes over five hours.

SCORE:

ENGLAND: First Innings.

Wyatt, c Cameron, b Crisp	0
Smith c Cameran, b Vincent	36
Barber c Bell, b Langton ..	24
Hammond l.b.w. b Vincent ..	63
Mitchell c Mitchell, b Langton	58
Hardstaff c and b Vincent ..	10
Ames b Vincent	0
Nichols l.b.w. b Langton ..	4
Sims, bowled	12
Bowes, not out	0
Verity c Cameron b Crisp	1
Extras	8
Total	216

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Crisp	13.5	3	26	2
Bell	16	3	48	0
Langton	26	5	49	4
Vincent	32	12	45	4

SIXTH INSTALMENT OF THRILLING SERIAL STORY

"The Monster of the Loch"

The STORY BEGINS:—

Peter Hayton, the crime reporter on a London Newspaper, who is telling the story, is ordered to the Scottish Highlands to investigate the disappearance of a postman, Thomas Hamilton, whilst rowing across Loch Lare to deliver letters at a castle on an island in the middle of the loch owned by Mr. Martin Benson. The people living near the loch believe Hamilton has been killed by a prehistoric monster.

Hayton is living in a house owned by Jonathan Jow, a big-game hunter with the strange theory that criminals have the instincts of wild beasts. He has tracked down many murderers by this theory. When Hayton arrives, he finds that Jonathan Jow has received a telegram from Martin Benson inviting him to go to Loch Lare to investigate "ridiculous gossip regarding monster."

Jow wires acceptance, providing Hayton can stay at the castle, too.

At King's Cross Station, London, Hayton meets Jill Johnson, a woman reporter on "Daily Picture," whom he dislikes.

During the journey a fat, sallow-faced man who calls himself Sam Oppermann comes into their compartment. He says he knows a great deal about Martin Benson, and that something may happen to him before long.

"If anything should happen to our mutual friend, Martin Benson," he mutters, "you'll be able to substantiate my alibi. Good-night, gentlemen."

When they arrive at Lare Castle, Martin Benson proves to be a tall, lithe man whose keen, almost ascetic face is half masked by the tinted spectacles which he wears. He porfesses anxiety to get to the truth of the monster legend.

At dinner he tells Jow and Hayton that the island was previously owned by a David Norway. This excites Jow, who tells them a strange story.

Norway, he says, was a scientist, whose life-interest was developing Darwin's original studies in the origin of the species. On the storm-wracked island of Kerguelen, near the Antarctic, he made an amazing discovery. When he got back to London, he lectured before the Royal Society, and produced some eggs. He insisted they were the preserved eggs of some pre-historic monster—possibly of a plesiosaur.

Full of enthusiasm, Norway suggested that an attempt should be made to hatch out these eggs and try to bring these prehistoric monsters back to the earth.

The members laughed uproariously until Norway, a pathetic figure, slunk from their sight.

"He was mad," breaks in Benson. "He used to row himself about the loch in a little boat. One night he went out in the midst of a fierce thunderstorm. He never returned. After two years his death was presumed, and I bought the castle."

Jill Johnson invades the island, having rowed across the loch by herself. She claims to have seen the monster, and stays the night.

Jow goes to Hayton's room for a chat, and they hear a noise out on the loch. When they look out of the window they see a gigantic round head coming out of the water. They do not see more as Martin Benson comes into the room.

Later in the night they creep down to a small building just outside the castle, and see Benson, Finch the butler, and Doctor Andrews bending over an unconscious man. There is a peculiar hissing sound which puzzles Hayton, and the wall of the building is studded with dials. Jow and Hayton return to their rooms, and next morning when Hayton awakes he finds a telegram from his news-editor, slating him for alowing Jill Johnson to "scoop" him over the monster story.

Meanwhile a man appears at a London police station and confesses his guilt in being responsible for the Loch Lare "murders." He asks the police sergeant to take down his statement. "It is one of great importance, of staggering importance."

NOW READ ON

CHAPTER 14

"I Created A Monster"

With a patient sigh, Sergeant Baker reached for a sheet of paper. Probably it would be easiest to humour this bald-headed madman.

"Name, please?" he began, officially.

"David Norway, F.R.S.," wheezed the old man

"Age?"

"Seventy-two."

"Profession, if any?"

"Biologist."

Laboriously, the sergeant wrote.

"Where are you living?"

"In a boarding-house less than a hundred yards away—8, Frosten Hill."

The sergeant dipped his pen in the ink again.

"All right. Go ahead with your story."

Like a swiftly flowing stream, gathering speed until it was a cataract of words, the bald-headed man began his strange story.

"Ten years ago I voyaged in a whaler to a lonely island in the South Atlantic known as Kergeulen."

"How d'you spell it?" asked the impassive sergeant.

"There, one day, during my search of the beach, I discovered beneath a heap of guano three eggs obviously belonging to some pre-historic monster long extinct. From a rather superficial examination of them, I came to the conclusion that they were probably the eggs of a plesiosaur."

"Spell it, please."

The story went on.

"These eggs had been wonderfully preserved by the accumulations of guano as well as by the Antarctic conditions that exist on this island. I decided to bring back the eggs with me to England and by means of a cunning system of cold-storage. I kept them preserved throughout the tropics until the ship landed me in this country. Then, one evening, I lectured before the Royal Society in London and produced my eggs."

" . . . produced your eggs," repeated the sergeant, still writing.

"I suggested to these scientific dunderheads," went on the bald man, fiercely, "that it might be possible to hatch out a monster, at present extinct, from these eggs, given favourable conditions. And what d'you think the mad fools did?"

"I'm sure I don't know."

"They laughed me out of the Royal Society, out of scientific circles. I went away to Loch Lare with my precious eggs, and settled in Lare Castle to a study of monsters. Pre-historic monsters. I read all the available books and data on the subject. I became the greatest authority in the world on pre-historic beasts.

"But it was during my studies in the quietness of Lare Castle that the great idea dawned upon me. A staggering idea. The world of prehistoric beasts had perished because of the advent of this miserable two-legged creature that called itself man. A fatuous, egotistical monkey incapable of splendid thoughts or splendid deeds."

The sergeant looked up. "Are you making a statement?" he asked, sternly.

"It will be as brief as possible," said the biologist, "but I want you, and the world that must hear this strange tale, to appreciate the magnificence of the idea which came into my brain. I determined to breed a race of monsters which would sweep miserable man contemptuously from this planet over which he straddled in cocky assurance. With those three eggs in my possession, I could do it."

He waited until the sergeant nodded.

"I took a boat out on the loch, and, seeking a spot near a rocky cliff honeycombed with caves, I slid the eggs overboard. Then I rowed back to the castle. For weeks, months, nothing happened. I used to row out every night to this spot on the loch and listen.

The Monster Is Hatched

"Then, one night there came a fierce storm on the loch. Thunder and lightning. Waves lashed against the beach. Something impelled me to go out in my boat. I was tossed about on the water, but I rowed steadily, helped by flashes of lightning, towards the spot where I had slid the eggs overboard months before.

"Once again I sat and waited, soaked by the slashing rain. Then, as the lightning streaked the sky, I saw something come up out of the black depths. A long, slimy neck and a barrel-shaped body from which the water streamed. A plesiosaur. I stood up in the boat and shrieked my delight. I had created a monster. I had brought back the great beasts to the world I was greater than Frankstein. From now on, man was doomed.

"Then a feeling of terror took possession of me. I had committed a blasphemous sin. I had challenged the Creator. As that slimy body swirled and disappeared into the depths once more, I shivered at the awful thing I had done. Desperately, I rowed to the opposite shore. I abandoned my boat, and walked for days through the Highlands, terror-stricken at the thought of that beast in Loch Lare which would soon begin the war against man."

"What happened to you?" asked the sergeant.

"At last I took a train and came to London. I've been hiding for years in mean streets, hugging my secret and fearing that some day the monsters would begin their murder of mankind. And that day has come at last. The end of the world is at hand. I pray to God every day for absolution for the deadly sin I have committed. And now I come to tell you the whole truth about the monsters of Loch Lare——"

He finished on a screaming, hysterical note. The sergeant eyed him carefully. He blotted the sheets of paper, and in a casual manner proffered the pen to the bowed figure.

"Sign your full name at the end, there."

With an air of finality, the old man rapidly scrawled his signature.

The sergeant nodded. "And now, thank you, Mr. Norway, you may go home."

The glittering eyes opened wide. "But aren't you going to arrest me, put me in a cell?"

"Good heavens, no. Go home and sleep on it. We know where to find you if we want you."

And with a friendly gesture from a ham-like hand, he waved the bowed figure away.

The old biologist looked crushed. Slowly, he turned on his heel and shuffled to the doorway.

For a moment he stood irresolute, staring at the blue-painted lamp over the police-station. Then, from within the lighted interior he heard shouts of laughter, the gruff, jovial laughter of the policemen who had been enjoying a good joke.

He sensed at once that they were laughing at him. Fiercely, he turned, his eyes blazing with anger.

"They don't believe me," he muttered. "Fools—all of them. Scientific fools and numbskulls. God, what a world! So I must deal with the monster myself."

CHAPTER 15.

Jonathan Jow Explains A Few Things

I made a miserable breakfast, following upon that telegram from my News Editor and the jubilant explanation by Jill Johnson. In the midst of my miserable meditations over a boiled egg, Jonathan Jow entered the dining-room. He was obviously in good spirits. The mahogany-like features had a healthy flush, and his white hair had been blown about by the Highland winds.

"As soon as you've finished your breakfast," he announced, "we'll get over the loch to the village. I've a telephone call to make."

"And I've got to send some sort of a press telegram," I said, ruefully, showing him the message I had received from London.

He chuckled after reading it.

"I guessed that young person was no feminine fool," he nodded. "So she's scooped you, eh?"

"Yes with her usual tricks—vamping Benson and anybody in the immediate vicinity."

Jonathan Jow smiled and laid a hand on my shoulder.

"Women like that, my boy," observed Jonathan Jow, "know how to get news while others are groping in the dark. She works by instinct, but a woman's instinct is invariably sound."

I smothered my wrath with a cigarette.

"Well, I've got to send that News Editor of the "Daily Courier" something unique about the monster of Loch Lare if I have to invent it." I muttered.

"There'll be no need to invent anything," said Jonathan Jow, quietly. "I can promise you a good story once we get over the loch to the other side."

"That's all very well," I said, "but if you can explain those mysterious happenings last night ....."

"Last night!" broke in Jonathan Jow. "I slept like a top, didn't you?"

I stared at him in astonishment. Then I realised that Martin Benson had entered the room, silently.

"Yes, I slept quite well," I murmured, taking the cue.

"So you weren't disturbed by monsters, of any kind?" laughed Benson, taking a seat at the table. He looked carefree and jovial If I had not seen him with my own eyes working desperately in that strange room to bring the body of a man back to life, I would have imagined that he had had a good eight hours sleep, untroubled throughout the night.

"Hunting mythical monsters at night is not my idea of adventure," smiled Jonathan Jow.

"One leaves that to imagina-

(Continued on page 38

The Creator Of The Monster

By W. J. MAKIN

(COPYRIGHT RESERVED.)

Our Cover Page Picture

Our Cover Page Picture today shows a two-year old boy beginning an aeronautical education with the aid of a flying fish, which had just made its appearance at the seashore.

"BACK TO NATURE"

Agonied Cry Of Reformers To Go Back To "Villages" And "Good Old Days" Is Cry Of Defeated Men Who Have Seen Wreck Of Their Cherished Ambitions And Ideals

BY **Iconoclast**

Ever since the industrial revolution introduced machinery in our life and changed our social structure, our ways of life and food and thought and thrust into the background the village which was till then the most predominant social unit, the agonised cry to go back to those 'good old days', to the villages, where the spinning wheel hummed in every house, to the life of nature—a life of quiet and peace, without strife and wrangles —has been going up from the human soul which finds the present life miserable and without any hope. Tolstoy in Europe and Mahatma Gandhi in our own country have been the greatest apostles of this gospel of "Back to the villages and free yourself from this tormenting turmoil of the machine.,' Everybody shrugs his shoulders and in a sombre voice of despair whispers to himself and to others. "how happy were the old days."

Psychological Explanation

How can we account for this persistent cry? How can we diagnose it? Our appeal lies to psychology. A man who is defeated in this life, who is helpless before the forces that sway over him and order him about, whose ambitions and ideals are wrecked the moment they are born—in one word, the man who finds his life miserable—will always create a world of his own and vegetate in the imaginary pleasures of a life in that world. He shrinks from the rough and tumble of the life as it is, its sharp angularities, its woes, its shocks and crawls hastily within himself and daydreaming he becomes happy. There in that world of his own he finds all opportunities to achieve his ideals, friends that he likes, a wife that he loves,t all joy and mirth.

It is this psychology of a defeated man which explains this cry of back to nature or back to the village. The squalid slums in big cities, the intolerably long hours of work, child labour, woman labour, low wages, high mortality, diseases unknown in olden days, wars and slaughters, murder racket, unemployment and the whole saddening horrid picture ture of man's miserable life without faith and religion, produces a sleep of sense of helplessness in men's minds. And the visible symbol which accounts for all this dirt and filth in human life is the machine. That is the Satan that poisons the Garden of Eden That is the devil that has turned men into beasts. Away with, it and back to the days when it did not exist! And what happy alluring pictures are drawn of those old days! Defeated in this life and helpless to change it, the human soul harks back to the days from where the present era began, just as a miserable youth harks back to childhood and a miserable old man, to youth. Especially has this cry been louder since the present depression which has thrown out millions of hands to vegetate on doles, which has created utter chaos in our life, and has taken away from us the one sheet-anchor—security of service. The world is having a terrible headache.

An Illusion

But what an illusion to suppose that the good old days were really good! The youth who cries for his lost childhood remembers only the sunny spots, but forgets all the unpleasant things which he so deeply resented when he was a child—the oppression of parents, the whip, the being ordered about by all, the studies, the bitter tears. Just so an old man who wants back his youth will only remember the few carefree years, but not the subsequent miseries, the lost loves, the struggle fro a job, unemployment, shame, failures and sundry other things. The same with these back-to-villagers. They won't remember the predations and loots of the feudal lords, the constant wars, and the famines. Let them ask one question to themselves as to why human society changed to the present era of life in the village-days was so happy and idyllic. What led them to discard the spinning wheel and take to the machine?

And even supposing that life there was one beautiful dream of joy and revelry, was that life worth its name? Was it not a narrow hide-bound life, that chained down the human soul to a narrow grave? Was it not a dark unenlightened life? Did those people ever think of soaring high in the skies like majestic birds? Did those people ever think of the mysterious election? Did those people have any slightest idea as to what mysteries our mother earth has in her bowels and the mystery of the universe? Could they ever enjoy the unbounded joy of unravelling all these mysteries?—the joy that comes from knowledge? Mighty rivers harnessed to give light and power to man's use, the wireless that sends the message from one part of the world to the other in the twinkling of an eye, the X'ray that reveals, like the bottom of a pure spring, the inside of our body—ah, our triumphs are too many to recite! Shall we leave all this and go back to the villages, where the same deadening routine works day and night, getting up early, milking the cattle, ploughing the field and to bed. It is a dark corner without even a ray of light to light our hearts and soul.

Cry Of Cowards

"The cry of back to village" or "back to nature" is the cry of cowards—ignorant cowards. They are defeated and they are helpless. What inspiration can we get from such persons and what right have they to give us any message? Ignorant that they are, they mistake the branch for the root, the symptom for the disease, the symbol for the reality. They hate the machine and yet little do they know that they can make themselves public in print by the machine alone. They go about from place to place appealing to their audience to discard the city and run to the villages, little knowing that it was the machine that brought them there in such a short space of time. Are not these boons which the machine has conferred on us and can it not confer many more boons like this? And if they are withheld from the general mass of humanity, are we to blame the machine for that or the men who control it?

Our disease is not the machine but the social system in which it works. We must study that system, we must find out those defects in it which lead to the prostitution of the machine for the swelling of the few and the death of millions. We must face life as it is and we must mould it according to the times and our needs. The wheel of life must be pushed forward and not pulled backward. Yes, we want machines and yet more machines. And we shall fight and struggle to organise ourselves in such a way that the machine will not be the monster but an angel.

AMSTEL BEER

ANAGRAMS
COMPETITION

Rs. 500
IN PRIZES

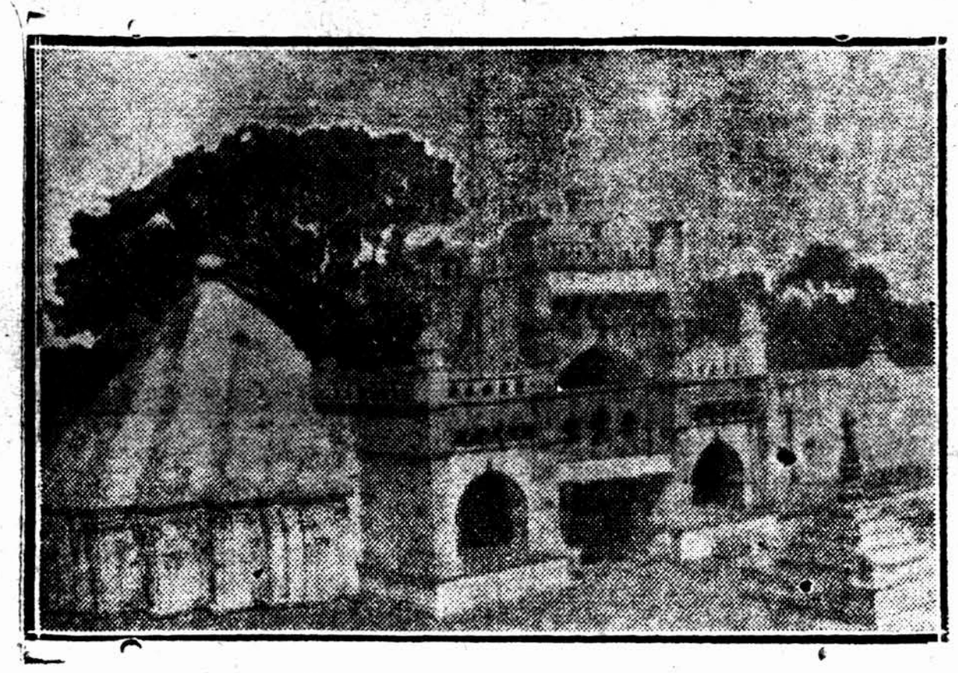
APPLY FOR COMPETITION LEAFLETS TO
THE INDIA INTERNATIONAL CO.
Churchgate Street, Readymoney Mansion, BOMBAY.

Basava of Karnatak

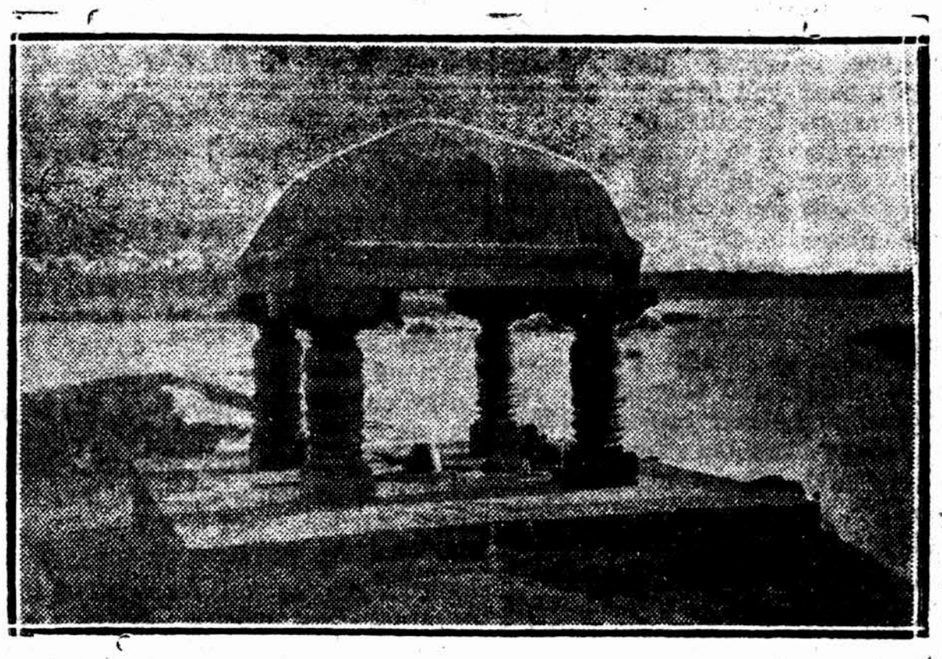
A Great Social Reformer Of Mediaeval India

(By Dinkar Desai, M. A., LL. B., Servants of India Society)

India is a land of many social evils and, therefore, is eminent in producing great social reformers. In fact, we find great reformers in every period of our history. Buddha and Mahavira in ancient times, Ramanuja and Chaitanya in mediaeval period, Agarkar and Mahatma Gandhi in our own days, are only a few instances in point. Basava of Karnatak, who lived in the twelfth century, is as great a reformer as any one of these, although very little is known about him outside the *linguistic province of Karnatak.* It is very interesting to note in these days of Harijan movement



Basaveshwara's Temple at Bagwadi (Bijapur Dt.) the birth-place of Basava.



The Mandap at Sangam, where Basava is said to be taking eternal rest.

that Basava was the founder of a great reformation which was mainly directed against the soul-kelling system of untouchability Deeply humanitarian in principle, the movement took a national character which embraced within its scope all classes of the Karnataki race. The result was the formation of the powerful sect of Ligayatism, a creed that to-day is accepted by three million people and more. The doors of religion were thrown open to all irrespective of caste, creed, and sex. A great wave of social fervour and enthusiasm spread over the whole province, the effects of which are visible even to-day. The movement was not merely religous and social; it was also highly literary. On the anvil of this movement was forged a rich vernacular literature, which still forms a valuable treasure of the Kannada language.

A Great Social Reformer

Born of Brahmin parents, Basava was very conscious of the many defects in the orthodox Brahmanical ideas of mediaeval times. We are told that when the usual time of the secred-thread ceremony arrived, Basava, then eight years of age, refused to be invested with the "yajnopaveetam", declaring himself as one who had come to destroy the distinctions of caste on earth. Besides being a revolutionary, Basava was a great thinker and a man of remarkable independence and courage. As a social reformer, he was far ahead of his times. The caste system was the worst evil from which the Hindu society was suffering. Untouchability was playing havoc, denying even the most elementary rights of mankind to the depressed classes. Basava could not tolerate this injustice. He denounced the Varnashrama Dharma. He rejected the ancient Sastras and appealed to reason. Dry disputations of the pandits he hated. Untouchability had no place in his scheme. In his writings he condemns the caste-system in the following strong language:—

> "The Vedas trembled and trembled; the Sastras retired and stood aside; logic became dumb; the Agamas *went out and withdrew; for* our God Kudala Sangama Deva dined in the house of an untouchable."
>
> "None but the ancients can know caste. Only the devotee of God is of the highest caste. He is neither born nor unborn. Hence no distinction of caste should be made. The servant of God is limitless."
>
> "When a devotee comes to my house, if I then ask him what his caste is, I adjure Thee by Thy name, I adjure Thee by the name of Thy Pramathas, let my head be a fine, let my head be a fine O God Kudala Sangama."

A Lover Of The Outcaste

Basava was not only a preacher. He was a servant of the poor, the outcaste and the down-trodden. He raised them up from their degradation and assigned to them their proper place in society. He declared that Brahmins had no special sanctity and boldly asserted that every man is entitled to reach the highest goal. His only ambition in life was the service of the people. This is how he expresses it:—

> "I desire not the height of Brahma. Nor do I desire the position of Vishnu, nor of Siva. I desire no height but this. Grant that I may know the feet of your saints, O God Kudala Sangama."

He again prays to God to make him a leather shoe instead of a golden crown over a temple tower on which crows drop dirt.

Basava again and again advises his friends not to be carried away by passions. He asks them never to get angry. He gives the following beautiful advice in one of his "Vachanas":—

> "What is the use of being angry with those who are angry with us. How does it matter whether anger is against others or oneself? A man's anger is injurious to his own goodness. It is a fall from wisdom. O God, does the fire in one house burn the neighbouring house without first burning the house where it rose?"

Again he says:

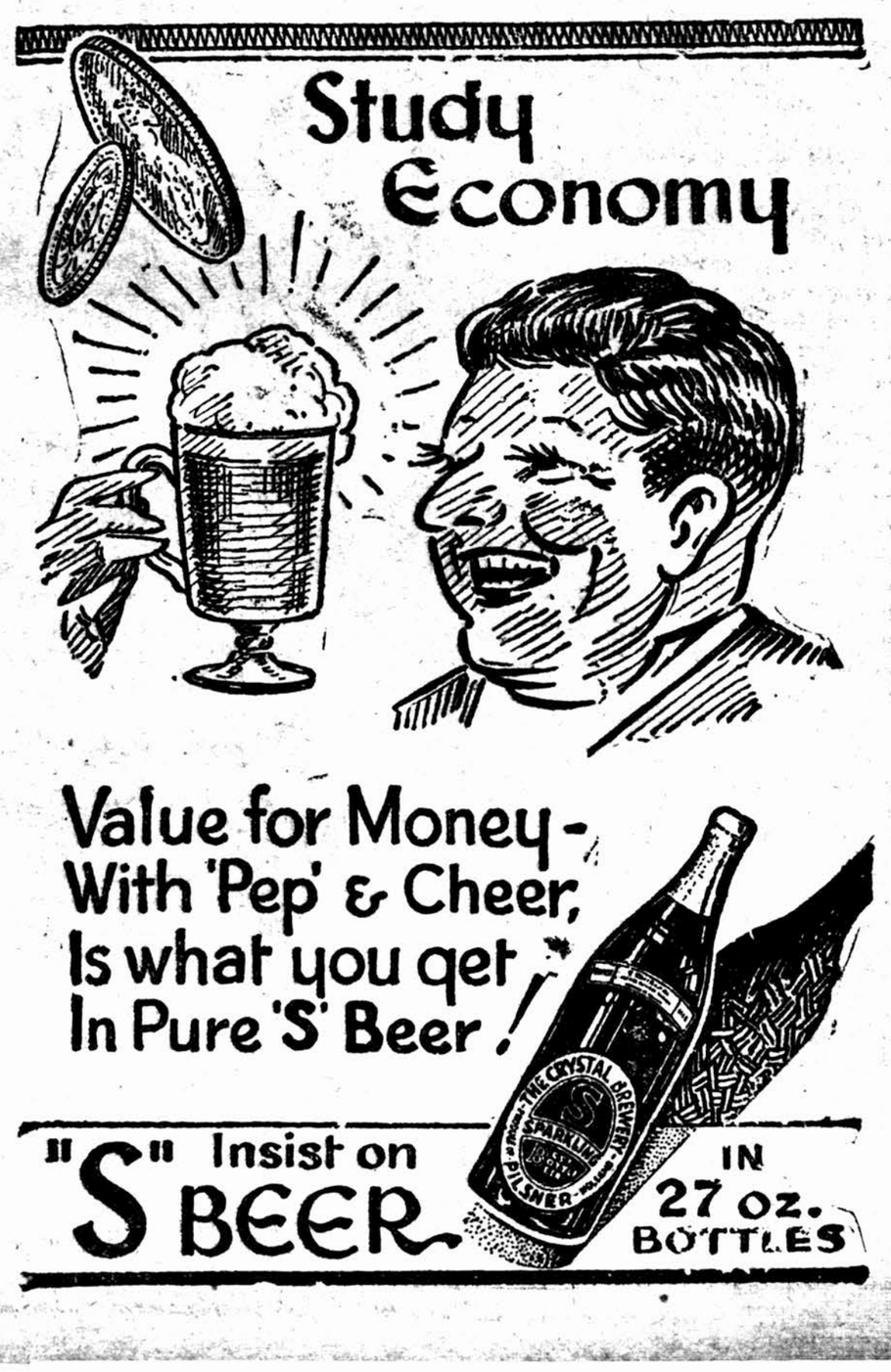
> "If I see people glaring with their eyes, tearing their hair and *clenching their fists, I* am afraid of them and run-away. Let me be called a coward for running away from them."

Basava admitted everybody to his creed and asked him to forget his original caste. His influence was so greatly felt throughout the province that he could even settle marriages between Brahmins and Panchamas. These inter-caste marriages were a great blow to the supremacy of Brahmins. Basava denied expiatory ceremonies, sacrificial rites, religious formalisms and discouraged religious observances such as fasts and pilgrimages. His protest against Brahmanical sacrifices is emphatic:—

> "Leave it alone, that horse-sacrifice; leave it alone, that initiation into the "ajapa mantra"; leave it alone, that offering in fire and those countings of Gayatri spell. Leave them alone, those charms and incantations for bewitching people. Our God Kudala Sangama is not pleased with those thread-bearers that repeat the mantra of cutting necks of other creatures."

Basava classified astrology, devils and omens together and asked the people not to believe in them. Similarly he had no faith in "tapas" and "sanyasa" and such tortures in the name of dis-

(Continued on page 32.)



PUPPETS COME IN-

Story Of The Renaissance Of The Centuries-Old Marionette Theatre

(For kind permission to reproduce the following copyright article appearing in "Oil Power" we are indebted to the .Socony—Vaccum Oil Co., Incorporated, New York, who are the proprietors of the Journal.)

If you are a father--or even an uncle—the chances are that you have been personally escorted to a marionette theatre. You saw a miniature stage, complete with scenery, curtain, footlights, and proscenium arch. On the stage were dolls, dolls that walked and danced, their movements controlled by a maze of plainly visible strings. They talked, too, their voices being the voices of the people hidden over the stage, who manipulated the strings. The play that the puppets acted was old in substance, but you may have thought that you were witnessing a new art of the theatre.

A few years ago, puppets were rarely seen in the United States, although their vogue has never died out in Europe. To-day, more than 50 professional marionette troupes are presenting their wooden actors in plays all over the United States, and thousands of amateur puppeteers are dividing their spare time between making puppets and manipulating them for the amusement of their friends. In many high schools, there are puppet clubs. More than 100 school teachers last summer took a course in puppetry in New York. Educatonal publications print freqquent articles dealing with the value of puppet plays in teaching the salient facts of history.

The puppets have a fascinating history that starts back in the days of the ancient Greeks, Romans, and Egyptians. Excavations bringing to light information concerning the life of these ancient people have yielded articulated dolls—dolls which must have been animated by strings.

What may be called a puppet epidemic originated in Italy and France in the 17th Century and rapidly spread over Europe. In the early days, as now, there were several kinds of puppets. There were string puppets—what we call marionettes—"stick" and so-called "hand" puppets, because the operator's hand fitted into the glove-like body, his fingers giving movement to arms and head. "Punch and Judy" is an almost universally known "hand puppet show."

Punch—he started as a bachelor—was born in Italy (or possibly in France) about 1600. In his early days, he was a sort of merry master of ceremonies in marionette shows, interjecting his witty comments into the various scenes. France's Punch, known as Guignol, still has that function in the hand puppet shows seen in the gardens of France. In England, he acquired a wife, first called Joan, as well as most of his criminal tendencies. Judy, by the way, must have been a widow when Punch married her. In her earliest days in England, she seems to have been Noah's wife in the "Noah's Ark."

Punch In America

Punch and Judy, in America, follows the "script" and traditions of the Punch and Judy show that English children love. Ernest Calvert, leading Punch and Judy showman, estimates that there are from 500 to 1,0000 professional Punch and Judy showmen in the United States and, perhaps, 200 or 300 in England.

In England, it is quite the correct thing for a Punch and Judy man to be a member of an old Punch and Judy family. Mr. Calvert, for example, belongs to such a family. His father, Philip Calvert, is England's premier Punch man at 75 years. The figures that Ernest Calvert uses (he and his wife Renie have been showing Punch and Judy on the Steel Pier in Atlantic City for five or six years) were made by Ernest's father—and the head of the clan regularly sends to his son supplies of the very special tape used in the manufacture of the "call" which gives the peculiar voice to Punch and his many enemies.

Children of all races know and love this rascal, Punch. In Germany he is called Hansworst—or Kasperle. In Spain, he is Don Christoval Polichinelo. In Italy, he has several names, including, of course, Punchinello. Turkey knows him as Karogoz.

It was in the middle ages that puppets received the name of marionettes. Used in church plays, the girl puppets received, from their fancied similarity of statues of the Virgin, the endearing title of "little Marias"—or "marionettes."

In the early days, puppets enjoyed certain advantages due to the recurrent wars between the church and the theatre. In England, in 1642, the conflict between the Puritans and the theatre closed all of the theatres—excepting the puppet shows. Puppeteers flocked to England from France and Italy. Here, as in every other land, unstaged actors obtained employment providing movement and voices for their wooden rivals. In the course of time, the puppets became bigger and bigger and at length, puppets and living actors appeared on the same stages at the same time. The foes of the theatre were appeased, however, by the fact that the actors played only virtuous people, the parts of the villains being assigned to soulless puppets.

Tony Sarg.

Oriental Shadowplays

A peculiar form of puppetry which may have originated in China or India is the shadowplay. The puppets are flat and are seen only in silhouette shadows cast on a screen—the puppets being manipulated between the screen and a source of light. Shadowplays are popular throughout the Orient, but those of Java and Siam have gained especial fame. The figures are made of translucent buffalo hide, intricate perforations giving the effect of features, jewels, or even the texture of garments.

Karagoz in Turkey is also a shadow figure. There is religious significance in the fact that the players are seen only in shadows. Mohammedans, for example, believe that he who makes an effigy will be called upon to provide a soul for it on the Last Day. Shadows, of course, do not persist to cause this embarrassment to their makers.

In China, the wandering puppeteer carries his "stage" over his head, supported by his shoulders. From the stage is suspended a bag which is tied around his knees—the bag hiding the puppeteer from sight.

Italy has had its traditional puppet show for centuries and to-day has hundreds of marionette theatres. In most lands a puppet three feet tall is a giant, but in Italy puppets five feet tall and

HOW TO LOOK LOVELY?

The quest of Beauty—How to create, maintain and preserve the charm and attractiveness that make for social and domestic happiness?—That is the universal pursuit of womankind.

Oatine

Toilet preparations, Cream, Snow, Toilet Powder and Soap solve the problem once for all.

Five minutes' massage nightly with OATINE CREAM cleanses the pores, refreshes and reinvigorates the tired tissues of the skin while you sleep.

The daily application of Oatine Snow preserves and protects the skin from sun dust, wind and rain. It makes an ideal base for Face Powder.

OATINE CREAM nightly. OATINE SNOW daily. These two comprise all that is necessary for creating. maintaining and preserving beauty indefinitely.

THE OATINE Co.

GRAHAMS BUILDING, PARSI BAZAR ST., FORT BOMBAY.

TO VOGUE AGAIN

weighing a hundred pounds or more are not at all unusual.

Tony Sarg—America's Pioneer

It is, admittedly, very difficult to kill a wooden head puppet and puppetry has been as tenacious of life as the most ancient and immortal puppet of them all—Punch, star of the old drama of Punch and Judy. There was a time when Punch and his associates just about monopolized the puppet stage—even days when Punch, himself, was the most popular of all actors. Then came lean days when Punch strutted the boards only in the country fairs. Even in those lean days, however, arrogant Punch laughed to scorn the efforts of a few stringed rivals—marionettes who ventured into the vaudeville theatres which had long barred his antics. Then came a change—a veritable renaissance of puppetry in Eprope and later in the United States.

To an American artist goes much of the credit for the present vogue of puppet plays in the United States. Tony Sarg was in London vacationing less than 20 years ago, when he witnessed a performance of a famous puppet troupe

A Punch and Judy Show.

tion of a marionette performance deluxe. Sarg designed the figures, built them, and even wrote three plays for them—"The Three Wishes", "The Stolen Jewel", and

Lilian Harvey, movie Star, holding "Douglas Fairbanks" and "Gary Cooper" in her hands.

—the Holden family. Fascinated by the possibilities offered by the acting dolls, he made strenuous efforts to learn the art. The Holdens pointed out that their secrets had been in the Holden family for two or three hundred years and politely declined to share them with him.

Tony Sarg, not discouraged, attended 50 performances of the troupe, arriving early to make certain of a front seat. Often he viewed the performance, lying on his back (to the amazement of the staid Britishers) that he might peer into the flies and see the puppeteers at work. Little by little he penetrated their secrets—the jointing of the figures, the fact that the bodies were hollow and the feet weighted, and the intricate manipulation of the strings.

On his return to America he persuaded the producer, Winthrop Ames, to aid him in the production of "The Green Suit". Then he taught himself how to operate them and instructed a group of tyro puppeteers. The figures were larger than most marionette figures (except Italy's heroic puppets) and were about half the height of a living actor. They were sumptuously costumed, the clever and whimsical—and the marionette theatre de-luxe enjoyed a run of three months on Broadway.

Mr. Sarg made no effort to keep his methods of puppetry secret and soon he had many rivals. There are three companies presenting Tony Sarg puppet shows throughous the country. A leading rival is Sue Hastings. The Yale Puppeteers and the Teatro dei Piccoli troupe are also among the leaders. Remo Buffano is still another leader in the revival of interest in the old art.

Most of the leaders in puppetry utilize string puppets—controlled from above. The Bridget puppets, directed by Peggy Bridge, a Columbia University instructor, are cleverly designed to be at one time hand puppets, string puppets, and "stick puppets." The strings are concealed—Miss Bridge thinks the children like them better that way. To a young New York puppeteer, Arthur LeRoy, is given credit for combining the antics of the puppets with the antics of characters in the cartoon movies. The puppets comment on the movies—and the cartooned characters respond appropriately.

The growing popularity of the puppets, curiously, is not contributing to unemployment in the theatre, for a puppet troupe is sizable—not even counting the wooden actors. A Tony Sarg show, for example, requires from seven to nine puppeteers and such assistants as stage carpenter, stage electricians, and stage hands.

How Puppets Are Operated

All of the figures are ingeniously articulated and, thanks to the strings, can do about all of the things that human actors can do—and a host of things they can't! To operate them requires considerable skill—an adaptable tyro puppeteer will learn to operate one puppet at a time in three or four months. The average figure requires seven or eight strings. Some of Sarg's complicated figures have as many as 34 strings, and puppets have been built using as many as 48 strings.

The puppeteers are out of sight above the stage on a scaffold called the "bridge." Each holds in his hand several flat sticks called "airplanes." To these (and to other sticks casually attached to them) the strings are fastened. Movement is given to the puppets by moving the "airplanes" or by manipulation of individual strings. When a figure has not more than seven or eight strings, an operator can control him with one hand. To operate twice as many strings requires both hands. When more strings are used, two operators are necessary to provide life to a single puppet. Some figures have required the undivided attention of three or four puppeteers working in perfect accord.

The operators give the voices to the puppets—and an essential part of the puppeteer's professional equipment is the ability to speak in seven or eight voices, and to change from one to another at will.

Even Wooden Actors Have Conventions

The puppet theatre has its unique conventions. Only one actor in a drama moves at one time, as a rule, and the moving actor is the one who is supposed to be speaking. Otherwise, the audience would not know whence the voice is supposed to come. An orchestra or a group of dancers, of course, does no talking, and several of the puppets can move at one time.

The curious walk of the puppets is another necessary convention. A puppet figure, for all of his articulation, does not sit down in quite the human manner. He places himself in a sitting position and then slides into a chair. Until recently, puppets could not pick things up without the most skilful and intricate manipulation of loops attached to their hands. Some Sarg puppets, however do the trick easily—there are electro magnets in their hands and the articles to be picked up contain bits of iron. The puppeteer who is controlling a doll so talented carries a cluster of dry cells draped about his neck. Puppeteers pride themselves upon their ability to find ways for the puppets to accomplish many feats that would seem not within the capabilities of mere dolls.

But, withal, the marionettes are convincing. The stranger in the marionette show is bewildered, at first, by the maze of strings and is inclined to laugh at the mechanical movements of the dolls. After a few moments, however, the magic of the marionette gets in its work. The visitor forgets the strings, pays no further attention to the prancing walk of the figures—and follows the action of the drama with the same attention and interest that he would give to a play performed by living actors.

So perfect is the illusion that when, at the conclusion of the show, one of the puppeteers steps on the stage to bid his audience farewell, one feels that a representative of an unknown gigantic race had entered the world, to take his bow.

Alembic
HEMO-DRAKSO-MALT
for
ENERGY, VIGOUR, STRENGTH
POWERFUL DIGESTIVE TONIC.

About Studios And Stars

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES

PRABHAT STUDIO

After three months of careful and laborious rehearsals the shooting of the Prabhat-Bal Gandharva Pictures has commenced. The theme dressed up in a social garb, suggests, explains, and solves the most vital problem with which our society is confronted.

The dialogues and songs in Hindi have been written by Pandit Narottam Prasad Vyas, a writer of great repute.

The leading roles go to renowned artistes like Bal-Gandharva, Mr. K. Narain Kale, Chandramohan, Buwasahib, and Miss Ratnaprabha. The debut of a new girl-star "Vasanti" will be one of the main-stay of the picture.

The title is "Mahatma."

KOLHAPUR CINETONE.

Their social picture "Orphans of Society" is nearing completion. Dada Saheb Phalke is busy with "Gangavatharan". The reputed trio Director P. Atorthey, Hafizee and Rathanbai of Calcutta have already commenced work.

SHALINI CINETONE.

Mr. G. S. Tembe is busy with the final parts of "Rajmukoot" with Miss Sundari in the lead.

Pandit Shivkumar and Mr. Jagirdhar are now busy with a Urdu picture.

RADHA FILM CO.

Their latest thrilling romance in Urdu "Wamaq-Ezra" is ready for release. Leading roles are taken by Indira Devi of "Kapal-Kundal" fame and Mr. Kapoor supported by a strong cast of reputed Calcutta stars.

The trial scene of the Hindustani talkie "Thunderbolt" is still being shot.

Besides Vizagapatam, the Telagu mythological talkie "Bhakta-Kuchela" is also booked for release at a few more stations including Coconada and Vizianagram.

Arrangements are in progress to release their super-romantic Urdu talkie "Wamaq-Ezra" in various parts of India. This concern is also considering offers for the sale of territorial rights, from various parties.

BHARATH LAXMI PICTURES. (CALCUTTA)

Their social picture "Pavitra-Leelavati" will shortly be released by Empire Talkie Distributors at the Cinema Majestic. The leading roles are taken by Miss Patience Cooper, Miss Kajjan and Miss Rosy.

MENAKA PICTURES.

Their latest production in Hindi "Katl-A-Am" with Baburao Manirekar, Miss Prema and Miss Azurie, is awaiting release.

EAST INDIA FILM. CO. CALCUTTA

Their latest social picture "Step-Mother" is awaiting release. The leading roles are taken by the versatile Indian Screen artist Miss Sultana and Gul Hamid supported by Mazhar Khan the great character-actor, Miss Radhabai and Pahelwan.

THE PYRAMID FILM PRODUCTION LTD.

This newly formed concern has, as would appear from the cast they have chosen for their first production, an ambitious programme before them. In the first production of this concern will be featured the greatest actress Mrs. Durgabai Khote. She is supported by an equally great cast of Mr. Keshavrao Date, the veteran of the Marathi stage and the Rajguru of "Amrit Manthan" Mr. Mubarak, Mr. Madhav Kale, Maruti Pehelwan. their picture is "Woman's Way." Mr. Kelkar of Film City is in the charge of this production.

ADARSHA CHITRA.

Seth Govind Das, has written a thrilling story of "Dhuwan-Dhar" the first historical production of Adarsh Chitra Ltd. The film will be released at the Krishna Talkies, Charni Road. The wondrous marble rocks of Jubbulpore which are acclaimed to be one of the most beautiful spots of the world provide a suitable background for the film. Several scenes of beauty one actually taken at the marble rocks and it is only the work of Mr. Ambalal J. Patel which could have transferred to celluloid the natural loveliness and grandeur of these rocks.

The dialogues are written by Pandit Dwarkaprasad Mishra, B.A., LL.B. famous for his Hindi writings. His dialogues are simple direct and easily intelligible. The settings are designed by Mr. N. N. Sil who has made a special study of Tripuri and Chattisgarh with a view to providing an appropriate atmosphere for the story. The background and vocal music is arranged by the well-known musician Mr. Shoolpani Mukerji a violinist of all-India fame. The dances and ensembles are specially prepared for the film by Prof. Taraknath Bagchi of Puran-Bhakta fame. The cast includes Mrs. Lila Chitnis, B.A., Mr. V. D. Bhargava, B.A., LL.B., Prof. S. N. Banerji, M.A., Prof. Gaya Prasad, M.A., B.Sc., Mr. Yagydutt Dube, B.A., LL.B. and a number of others who have given of their best for the film. Miss Asha Ojha came down to Bombay to give temple-dance for "Dhuwan-Dhar"

Mrs. Shivrani Devi Ghosh has given her dances and songs for the film.

The story of the film relates to the period of the twelfth century and deals with the reign of the last Haihaya Emperor in Tripuri which is represented to-day by the village Tewar, lying midway between Jubbulpore and the Marble Rocks. The dramatic interest of the story centres round the person of Yadurai, the leader of the Gonds who rises from among the caste of the untouchables finally to become the king of Tripuri.

VISHNU CINETONE.

In spite of much obstruction due to rain, their "White Devil" has finished three-fourth of his journey and the mystery of this great scoundrel behind the mask will be revealed on the silver screen, within a very short time.

The work of "Diler Dilber" has been delayed due to the accident which occurred to Miss Ansuya, playing Kokila, the heroine of the picture.

BHANNANI PRODUCTION.

The shooting and editing of Bhavnani Production maiden picture "Bridegroom Wanted" is now complete and it has gone to the printing room. This picture will be ready for release within a fortnight. A novel type of comedy, as it is, its publicity materials also breathe a cartoon-like atmosphere, and flourishes. During the last stage of its shooting, a scene showing the bulky father falling from a window of a high building had to be shot, and Fattyprasad performed this daring feat amazingly well. The swayamwar scene, where modernised youths in their variegated communal costumes rather headdresses present themselves for the hand of the ultra modern wealthy maiden supplies urbane humour on the mentalities of youngman in search of bride.

Mr. Bhavnani has selected the subject for his second story, and that too is a comedy, but much more serious than the first picture. It is an adaptation from a well-known English dramatist's popular play. Pandit Narottam Vyas supplies the song compositions, and Mr. Parasher, the Hindi dialogues for this picture. Mr. Bhavnani is selecting the cast and it is very likely that he may hunt out quite a new star, of course singing and dancing.

The shooting of the story of the mischievous monkey, the first of the series of Monkey Brand Cartoons has progressed more than half and will be ready for release early next month.

Kumari Gohar in "Desh Dasi" to run at the West End.

STARS' ADVENTURE OFF THE SCREEN

The strangest stories of Hollywood are not always the stories that are seen on the screen. The "off-stage" happenings are sometimes just as strange—but oddest of all, perhaps, are the things "fans" do they suddenly come face to face with a famous star.

Recently, in the lounge of a Hollywood hotel, three girls were chatting near the entrance when Clark Gable, in a hurry, suddenly burst out of a revolving door and almost bumped into them. He tried to say, "Pardon me," but never had a chance. The girls were so excited they couldn't say his name. They jumped up and down and shrieked. Hotel attaches came running and Gable hurried on, his face very red.

Travelling recently to San Francisco on a crowded train, Lewis Stone found himself sharing a seat with a middle-aged woman. Stone felt her eyes regarding him with a great curiosity—so much so that he couldn't get interested in his book. Finally she reached over and gently pinched his arm. Then she sighed. "You are real, aren't you?" she said. Stone verified her suspicion and found her an interesting conversationalist.

Wallace Beery recently stepped from a train right into the middle of a political rally. A huge crowd had assembled, with banners and a band, to welcome a political candidate arriving on the same train. But when the crowd saw Beery, the band stopped and a hush fell. They recognized Wally at once.

Beery strode off down the street. Eventually he became aware of footsteps behind him. Turning, he saw that the entire crowd was following him, apparently forgetting their political candidate entirely. Beery ducked through a couple of hotel lobbies and lost them.

Jean Harlow, driving to San Diego recently, stopped at a garage for petrol. She asked the attendant to fill the tank. But he had recognized her. He went about his duties, but Jean heard the trickle of liquid on the ground and turning, saw that the attendant was staring at her through the rear widow of the car and was utterly unconscious of the fact that the tank of the car was overflowing.

More than half the fan mail received by stars at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studio from residents of Hollywood asks the questions:

"Weren't you at such-and-such a place at such-and-such a time on such-and-such a day?"

For the great thrill to millions is knowing beyond question that they actually have seen a film star "in person."

SHIRLEY TEMPLE IN ENCYCLOPAEDIA

Between Names Of Archbishop And Ambassador

Shirley Temple, Fox Film star, has been listed among the immortals in the new World Wide Illustrated Encycloyaedia.

Miss Temple's name is listed between Frederick Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury during the latter part of the 19th Century, and Sir William Temple, British M.P., and Belgian Ambassador during the late 17th Century.

BRITISH CINE-ART

(Reasons For Its Stagnation)

By: A. BHASKAR RAO.

British pictures are, of late, steadily being thrust upon the Indian market, and students of Cine-Art would do well to analyse the art, or rather the absence of it, displayed by them. Indian film-goers of taste and discretion rarely see British films which are boring, and most of which betray a lack of artistic and pictorial excellence and a poor knowledge of technique. The fundamental requirement of a picture is universal appeal because emotions are universal. British pictures lack not only universal but even national appeal. Most of them portray London life, and thus their appeal is only local!

Eisenstein, the world's greatest Russian Director, once expressed surprise why British producers did not take advantage of the abundant 'plastic material' in Britain—the great factories, Railways, shipping yards, the countryside of unparalleled beauty, and the like. With all the unlimited financial backing and natural resources, Britain has been unable to produce a single picture of outstanding merit, let alone an epic. (Of King Henry VIII we shall see later). America, Germany, Russia and France have all been making steady progress since the silent picture days, in the development of technique and art, but Britain alone has been sadly lagging behind in this respect from the very beginning. British silent pictures were a feeble imitation of American pictures in technique and style, and as such were never popular in the Home market, so much so, that the producers had to have recource to the quota system, whereby a certain percentage of the pictures exhibited in Britain had to be British. This is eloquent proof of the quality and popularity of British pictures!

Paul Rotha, reviewing the filmic art of all nations, in his excellent, comprehensive work "The Film Till Now," gives his candid opinion as to the backwardness of British films. "British studios are filled with persons of moderate intelligence who are afraid of any new process, in case their feeble mentality is not sufficiently clever to grasp its significance" He adds that the appalling inferiority of British pictures is due, among other reasons, to the lack of technical knowledge of the executives in the industry. British Directors have displayed a woeful lack of creative imagination which is the least requirement of a Director. Britain has not produced a single Director of the calibre of an American Mamoulian or Griffith, a Russian Pudovkin, a German Pabst, or a French Rene Clair. All along, the British Director's job has been to transport stage successes bodily to the screen, and this requires very little technical skill, especially in the Talkies. He has never learned the expressive capabilities of the camera. To him it has only a photographic, and not a cinematic, value. Camera personification, conveying an effect by suggestion and symbolism, the power of detail, accentuating a situation by contrast, heightening the emotional effect by parallel action, these are methods unknown to the British Director. He has not even learnt the comparatively easier technique of camera angles. In the picture "It's a Boy" there is a scene of two men walking up a flight of stairs: it has been shot from such a low angle, that the staircase looks like a slightly raised gangway through which the men are walking up! The poor quality of photography is seen even in the British newsreels which are invariably foggy and flat, in sharp contrast to the American ones which are remarkably clear and bright.

STAGE PLAYS

Almost all British pictures are adaptations from either stage-plays or books. British writers or Directors have hardly, if at all, written an original screen story, for they lack originality and that 'screen sense'—a sense that is almost akin to intuition—which tells beforehand exactly how a scene would appear on the screen. Nor have they created a single original screen character, serious or comic, like a Gable, a Menjou, a Clara Bow, a Chaplin or a Lloyd. All the characters represented on the screen by Sydney Howard, Jack Hulbert, Tom Walls, Cecily Courtneidge and Gracie Fields are from the stage. Directors treat stories and situations in a broad general manner, in a 'straight' way, almost as they are done on the stage. After the advent of the Talkies the task has been made easier for them: most of the dialogue of the adapted plays is retained in the picture and one feels as if one is watching a play on the screen.

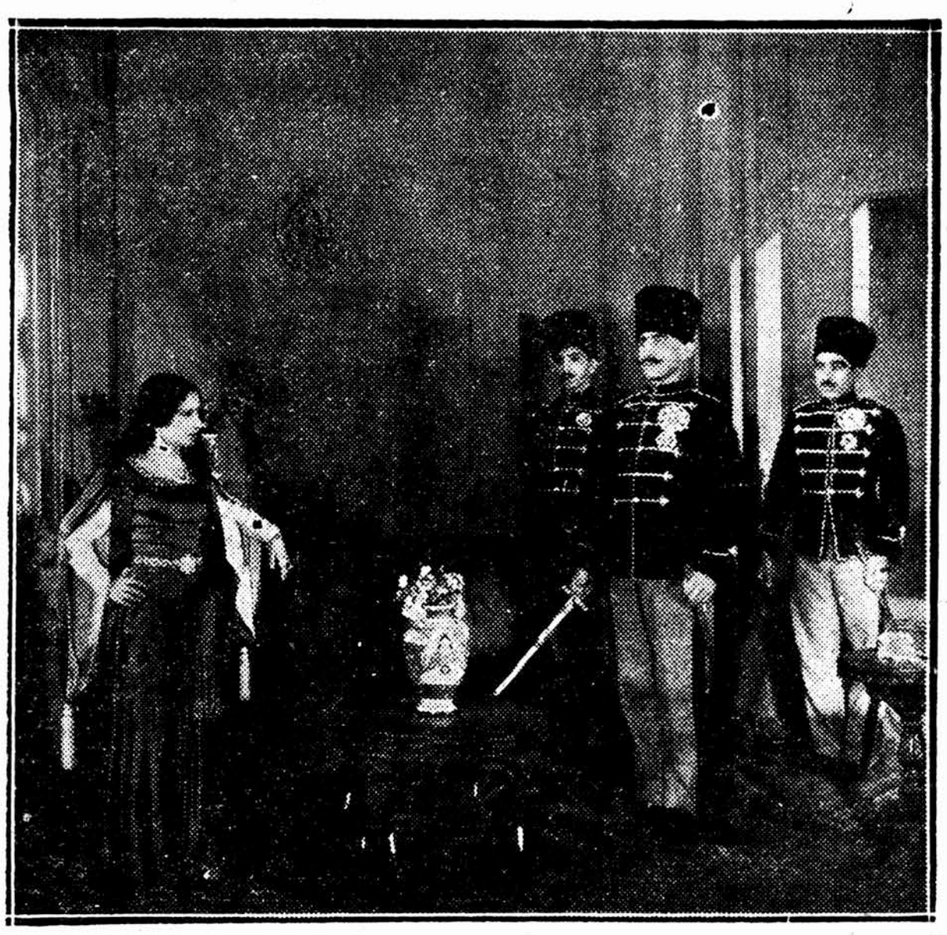
British producers have exhausted all their means to put their country on the film map of the world. They set up Hollywood's fallen stars like Douglas Fairbanks Sr. and Jr., Clive Brook, Esther Ralston, and a host of others in the British firmament but without success. One enterprising concern tried to exploit the name of George Arliss by starring him in the "Iron Duke." Through the poor direction of Victor Saville, the Duke of Wellington transformed himself into the Duke of Arliss and it looked as though the warrior Duke won his battles by his witticisms and mannerisms! By a mutual arrangement with an American agency, some British pictures are exhibited in America where the Press, out of necessity and courtesy, gives half-hearted praise to them, but they are far from popular. And all the while, stories by British authors like "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "Treasure Island," "David Copperfield," "Cavalcade," "Painted Veil" and others have been made into screen classics by Hoollywood; and British stars like Chaplin, Colman, Laughton, Leslie Howard and some others have risen to great heights in Hollywood, while British producers have been looking on helplessly.

ENGLISH PRESS

One of the most important reasons why British cine-art does not make any progress, is to be attributed to the Press in England which, as is well-known, suffers from a British-complex; and added to this is the Britishers' incorrigible trait of self-glorification. Art cannot improve without criticism, and progress is achieved by recognising and rectifying faults. Not only is there a complete absence of criticism, bu the Press showers unadulterated praise on British pictures just because they are British. It boosts British pictures to the skies, implores and cajoles the public and appeals to its sense of patriotism to see British pictures. Instead of feeling ashamed at their own inability to make use of their stories and stars, the Press takes pride in their success in Hoollywood! "A British Triumph!" "Greatest British Picture!" "A Product of British Brains," "Elstree teaches Hollywood a Thing or Two," these are some of the stock phrases which eternally appear in the patriotic Press.

One or two pictures of a fairly good quality, like "King Henry VIII" and "The Scarlet Pimpernel" have been produced in Britain by "London Films" and directed by Alexander Korda. But, by no stretch of imagination can such pictures be called British for the following reasons: "London Films" is partly owned by Douglas Fairbanks Sr. and Alexander Korda, the former an American and the latter a Hungarian. The Director of the pictures mentioned above and some others produced by the Company is Korda. The higher staff of cameramen and technical experts are mostly either American or German. Douglas Fairbanks Jr., on his return to America after completing "Catherine the Great," stated that most of the higher staff of "London Films" was non-British, and in accordance with quota requirements, eighty per cent of the staff, consisting of electricians and carpenters, was British! And yet the pictures produced by this Company are hailed as "Great British Masterpieces." In "Catherine the Great" directed by Korda, the stars were Fairbanks Jr. and Elizabeth Bergner—a German. In "The Private Life of Don Juan" Fairbanks Sr. starred, while the cameraman was Hal Mohr from America. Rene Clair, the great French Director, is shortly going to direct a picture for "London Films" and it will, of course, be hailed as British!

Probably realising their shortcomings as regards the entertainment film, many British producers are gradually turning their attention to a new phase of the industry as a side venture—the documentary film. This is nothing but a film of educational value, like nature studies, travel films, films showing manufacturing processes of various articles of daily use, films of difficult surgical operations and the like. Such films are shown in schools, hospitals reformatories, sanatoria and welfare centres. The "British Film Institute" has been started recently with a view to bring about a better understanding between producers and these 'consumers,' to acquaint the former with the needs of the latter and generally to encourage British film production. But despite the mightiest efforts, with lack of creative imagination, and eternal self-glorification, British cine-art is destined to the quagmire of stagnation for ever.



"Beauty Caravan" with Kumari Zohara featuring at the Minerva.

SECOND GENERATION CREATES HOLLYWOOD TRADITION

Family trees are sprouting all over Hollywood these days. The infant industry, only a quarter of a century old, is starting to build tradition for the future.

For more than twenty years, Cecil B. DeMille has made his name a Hollywood hallmark. Now his daughter, Katherine DeMille, is adding weight to the family label by carving her own screen career. A twelve year old son, Richard DeMille, is already showing signs of interest in motion picture production and will undoubtedly be given an opportunity to make his own mark when he comes of age.

Katherine started a year ago to set herself up as an actress. She feared any trace of parental favouritism, and her father wisely left her to her own devices. To sink or swim on her own merit. A role in "Viva Villa" and another with George Raft in 'The Trumpet Blows" set her solidly in the running and resulted in a contract with Paramount.

When C. B. offered her a role in "Cleopatra" she refused it, saying that she was not established enough to ward off criticism of neoptism. Just lately she signed with her father for the second feminine lead in his new spectacle "The Crusades" indicating that she has now made good on her own account.

This business of carrying on the family name in the industry is getting to be just as serious as the carrying on of titles in noble European families. It is an indication that the movies are mellowing with age and tradition.

Even Bing Crosby is out for perpetuation. He is going to give his oldest son, Gary Evans Crosby, all the training necessary to equip him for a screen career when he is old enough to take it. Bing says he will make no plans about the twins until he sees how Gary makes out.

For the past several years, Carl Laemmle, Jr. has proved himself worthy of the Lammle name by taking over the major part of the executive work of Universal studio from his father, Carl Laemmle, one of the first pioneers of the films. Carl Junior is now firmly intrenched as one of the leaders in the industry.

Another son on the way to an executive throne is Jesse Lasky, Jr. who is now getting screen experience by working in various studio departments.
dio departments.

Another name which will be carried on in the next generation will be that of Ruggles. Wesley Ruggles, Jr., infant son of the Paramount director, has enough family background to keep him from missing fire. Beside his father, his mother, Arline Judge is active as a screen actress, and his uncle, Charlie Ruggles is one of the screen's foremost comedians, currently playing in Paramount's "Ruggles of Red Gap."

One of the first names to start the second generation was Fairbanks. Pioneer actor Douglas Fairbanks is quite proud of the fact that Doug. Jr., has established himself as an actor with an international reputation.

Due to the extreme youth of the motion picture industry, many of the notables in it have children who are still too young to work on keeping up the family tradition. But those who are old enough are pointing to what will be a general trend.

Books And Their Writers

MYSTERIES OF DEATH AND RE-INCARNATION

MARAN ANE PURNA-JANAM NA BHEDO.—By Miss Pillan Bhikaji Makati, Baria St., Navasari. 128 pages, (issued gratis).

This is a philosophical work on the mysteries of Death and the Law of Karma written by a Parsi lady of Navsari known as "Noshakri Pillan." This is the twelfth work in Gujarati published by the young authoress in about a decade. All her previous books have been written on religious and philosophic subjects and they have made the authoress very popular among the Gujarati-reading public. In an age in which novels and works of fiction are mostly read by the general Gujarati reader, it is a wonder that works on such abstruse subjects should find readers, so as to encourage the authoress to come out with a new work almost every year.

She holds the belief that every man ought to be a temple of God and, therefore, writes copiously with a view to instil philosophic ideas among the Gujarati reading public. She is a believer in spiritualism and hates materialism in every form. In the present volume she attacks all prevailing superstitious ideas about death and explains its mysteries, drawing upon theosophical and other works. With the object of propagating healthy ideas on death two generous Parsi donors have helped the authoress with funds so as to enable her to issue gratis her copies among those who take an interest in the subject. In fact, such works create an interest among those who are otherwise devoted to novel-reading.

The nine chapters into which the work is divided have for their main thesis the immortality of the soul. The eighth chapter has been written on death-ceremonies in a courageous and forceful style, the authoress not caring for odium or ridicule with which she would be greeted by all orthodox people and particularly the priestly class of Navsari. The moral courage displayed by her in such chapters is simply admirable and I have no hesitation in commending her work to the readers.

R. B. PAYMASTER.

INDIA'S RACES

RACES OF INDIA By Bhupendranath Datta, D. Phil. (Hamburg). Calcutta University Press 1935.

This is a critique of reports on Indian Anthropology. British ethnologists were the first to interest themselves in this subject. The decennial census reports have been also issuing official statements on the anthropology of India. Dr. J. H. Hutton deals in the census report of 1931 with the racial origins of the people of India. The author of this booklet attempts to discuss and critically examine the existing reports and observations on Indian anthropology. He has also considered the views of the European continental school of the French, the German and Italian anthropologists along with the English and American schools. He wants to state the real situation regarding the Anthropology of India. Most of the discussion is very technical and scientific. The author has however, clearly shown how many of the theories of various anthropologists regarding the racial origins of Indian peoples and their composition are romantic, unscientific and incorrect. They are based on very slender evidence or on mere hypothetical suggestions. Various types have been conceived to exist or not to exist in India, and after a very critical examination we find that the statements are only partially true.

The study of Indian anthropology is in a very unsatisfactory state. There ns not as yet any agreement about the problems to be discussed, about the types which constitute the race, about the nomenclature which would cover their anthropological characteristics and would identify them with other races. There are too many hypotheses about them. and they are not found satisfactory.

The author has done very useful work in this book in giving us their true value. He criticises the theories of Risley and states that the Indian caste system has no racial basis. He criticises the census report of 1931 and states that the reporter i.e. Dr. Hutton has not led us out of hypothetical speculation into anthropological certitude.

He fixes the topics on which the whole controversy of Indian anthropology stands. They relate to the questions of settling the presence of the following racial elements in the Indian population, viz., Negrito, Veddah, Dravidian, Mediterranean, Armenoid, Mongolian, the Nordic migration from outside in historical period, and the Mon-khmer.

The presence of the Negrito element is not at all certain; similarly the Veddah element. Dravi-

(Continued on page 20.)

"MY MOST THRILLING EXPERIENCE"

Readers of the Sunday "Chronicle" are invited to relate the most thrilling incident of which they have been personal witnesses or the most thrilling experience which they personally have undergone, in their life-time so far.

The sender of the most interesting, but genuinely true story of such an incident or experience, will be awarded a prize of Rs. 10.

The story should not exceed 1,000 words in length and should be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle," (Sunday Edition), Fort, Bombay, and sent so as to reach the office of this journal not later than 6 p.m. on 5th August, 1935.

The result of the Competition will be announced in the Sunday "Chronicle" of 8th August, 1935.

The Editor's decision in this Competition will be final and binding on all competitors, no correspondence on the subject of the Award being permitted.

N.B.—The Editor reserves the right to publish in the Sunday "Chronicle" any or all of the stories submitted by the competitors.

Under the auspices of the Sahitya Sabha, Vile Parle, a series of public lectures on Gujerati literature were delivered last week by reputed Gujerati authors. Mr Zaverchand K. Meghani (left) the well-known poet and scholar, spoke on "The Folklore of Gujerat," while Mr. Narayan Visanji Thakkar (centre), the novelist delivered a lecture on "The Shortcomings of Gujerati Literature". Prof. Balvantrai K. Thakore (right), the well-known Gujarati litterateur, presided over both the meetings.

MR. KELKAR'S UNSATISFACTORY BOOK

RAJYASHASTRA-MIMANSA. By S. D. Javdekar, Editor of Lokashakti (in Marathi).

This booklet makes a very critical examination of a small book on the science of politics by Mr. N. C. Kelkar of Poona, published by the Navabharata Granthamala of Nagpur. Mr. Kelkar's book is very unsatisfactory. He hardly seems to have carefully studied or understood the higher science and philosophy of politics, as may be seen by those who have read his book. Mr. Javdekar very ably exposes all the fallacies of his argument, and the faults of omission and commission found in the book. Every critical student of the science and theory of modern politics will agree with his close and careful criticism. Incidentally it shows how very little acquainted were many of the writers of previous generation with the fundamentals of Politics as a scientific and philosophic study. Every chapter of Mr. Kelkar's book is not only deficient in its treatment but shows a lack of understanding of the various problems dealt with. Mr. Javdekar has first given a general criticism and then a detailed one, chapter by chapter, and has brought out all the defects of treatment and knowledge in this book. It shows a surprising lack of even elementary studies in Politics in Maharashtra that such a book should have been given a big prize as the book of the year. It is well that Mr. Javdekar has very carefully exposed the defects in the book which was taken by a group of blind admirers as a great book. Mr. Javdekar's booklet is a collection of his articles contributed to "Vividha-Jnana-Vistara."

S.V.P.

MISCELLANEOUS

REPORT OF THE BEHAR EARTHQUAKE RELIEF WORK. Published by the Memon Relief Society, Calcutta.

This is a record of the admirable relief work done by the Memon Relief Society of Calcutta at the time of the Behar Earthquake. It appears that the Society collected over Rs. 63,000 from the Memon community and spent it in the noble cause of providing relief to the sufferers of Behar. It is gratifying to read that the Society administered relief without any distinctions of religion, caste or creed. A tribute is paid to the services of Mr. Abdul Sattar Haji Suleman Naviwala who organized the relief work on behalf of the society at considerable personal inconvenience and risk.

PROSPECTUS OF AMERICAN DENTAL COLLEGE, KARACHI.

We have received both parts of the prospectus of the American Dental College, Karachi. The first part is a pictorial representation of the development and present condition of the College and the Laxmibai Patel Dental Hospital. The second part contains all detailed information about the Admission requirements, curriculum, teaching facilities, equipments, fees, etc. The prospectus is sure to interest those who are interested in Dental Surgery in India.

(Continued on page 20.)

Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

NATIONAL OBLIGATIONS OF SCHOLARSHIP—"MIND OF THE INDIAN LEADERS"—GOVERNMENT'S "HOLLOW EXCUSE"—TIMELY WARNING AND PROTEST—AIMLESS UNIVERSITIES—AND, MUSEUMS—EXALTED BUT SILENT "LEADERS"—"DISCREDITABLE" PHENOMENON.

It is encouraging to find that the "Modern Review" has, in its current issue, brought together the alert intellectuals who watch the advancement of scholarship in India. "Acute and serious political and economic problems necessarily and naturally occupy," observes the journal aptly, "The minds of the leaders of the Indian people." "But there should be," it adds none too soon and none too vigorously, "some time and attention and energy to spare for other important matters among which the subject of archaeological excavations is one. It is greatly to be regretted that among M. L. A.'s very few, if any, besides Mr. Har Bilas Sarda of Ajmer has taken interest in it." The reproach which the "Modern Review" administers to: "leaders of the Indian people" is, obviously, mild. And, the mildness would have been, apparently, welcome.

HOLLOW EXCUSE

But their political and economic pre-occupation is, to use the journal's own expressive phrase, "hollow excuse." The "hollow excuse" of the "leaders of the Indian people" is in no sense of the term less harmful and obstructive than the excuse of the Government. Besides, the "leaders of the Indian people" are not to be found only amongst those whose minds are, presumably, occupied by "serious" political and economic problems. There are others whom the nation has been led or accustomed to respect for their eminence in intellectual, art, historical and cultural attainments—university professors, literatures, scholars, poets and philosophers—tourists and fervent exponents of the "spiritual" heritage—who are, presumably, expected not only to have their own informed minds, but who inform and influence the minds of the Indian people as well.

EXALTED BUT SILENT

Why do these exalted personalities maintain silence on these vital questions? Why do they maintain entire detachment from these incidents of national importance? Why are they almost invariably found to be untouched by national events of utmost cultural importance? Are we to believe that the homage that the nation has been led or accustomed to offer them is no more than of individual significance?

Does the homage carry with it no national responsibility? Are we to believe that the comfortable posts which the Indian universities and the museums offer to them carry no obligation or relationship with events of vital cultural importance to the nation?

FUTILE RITUAL

These questions must now be formulated and formulated as clearly as possible if we are not to rest satisfied with occasional petitions and protests, if we really want to stop the import trade in "experts" and the export trade in art treasures. We, as a nation, must now learn to demand explanation from those eminent persons whose function, it is presumed to be but seldom in actual practice proved to be, to accept the responsibilities of helping, leave alone leading the mind of "the Indian people."

"The Sind Observer," protests as follows:—

A correspondent wrote in Thursday's "Sind Observer" saying that Government should not permit private enterprise to undertake excavation work of ancient sites in India as thereby invaluable treasure will be lost to the country which cannot be replaced. The correspondent has in mind a certain professor called Mr. W. Norman Brown, President of the School of Indian and Iranian Studies and the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, who has been granted by the Government of India a licence to undertake archaeological excavations of Chanhu-Daro in Sind.

LENINGRAD FESTIVAL OF ARTS

Galina Ulanova in the "Fountain of Fakshirai" performed last month at Leningrad Festival of Arts.

PUBLISH THE CONDITIONS

The Government of India has not money to spend on excavations; and in reply to questions in the Assembly said that it would permit foreigners under a licence to undertake this work.

We suggest the Government should publish the conditions under which such excavations will be allowed to be carried, because there is a genuine fear, as expressed by our correspondent, that these art treasures of a bygone age would be taken away from this country to enrich the museums of other lands. Indian public opinion will not put up with it. Simla must insist on certain officers of archaeological department being associated with these excavations and the treasures found must, as far as possible, be given over to Government, only the duplicates being permitted to be exported to other countries. It is not difficult to arrive at a workable understanding on a basis of mutual advantage. We are certain that Mr. Lalchand Navalrai will take up this question with the Government of India.

"The Modern Review" comments thus:—

That "the Government of India has not money to spend on excavations" is a hollow excuse. It can spend crores on pet projects both civil and military, when imperial purposes have to be served, but cannot spare a few lakhs for purposes which it does not consider necessary. It is of the utmost importance that Indians should be able to discover and keep in India the materials for ancient Indian history and that Indian research workers and students should have these materials for study in India. For both these kinds of work Indians have proved their capacity.

DISCREDITABLE TO INDIA

It is very discreditable for both the Government and people of India that foreigners are to do work and to have opportunities to which Indians have the first claim. The nationals and the Governments of other ancient countries in the world pay more attention to the discovery and preservation in the countries themselves of their ancient treasures. It is highly desirable that the Government of India, the provincial Governments, the Indian States, and the people of India should train young Indians for archaeological work.

On this subject Mr. K. K. Laghate writes in the first number of "Science and Culture," which we congratulate on the excellent start it has made:

By the Ancient Monuments Preservation (amendment) Act, XVIII of 1932, the Archaeological Department of the Government of India will now grant licences to private individuals or societies for excavation in 'Protected Areas.' Rules have been framed by the Governor-General-in-Council and published from Simla as Notification, Forest, No. F. 41 1/3 on the 13th of September, 1934, so that private bodies may now apply the grant of licences for excavation work. The Government, however, must take sufficient precautions that licences are granted only to proper bodies, for, the havoc worked by dilettante archaeologist, in the nineteenth century in India and elsewhere is only too well known.

OBSOLETE UNIVERSITIES

To make the system of private excavations a success it is a prime necessity that the country should be furnished with a sufficient number of trained men for conducting excavations. In India at present it is only the Archaeological department which possesses some men with training. One or two Universities, it is true, have at the head of their Departments of ancient Indian History, Professors who were once eminent officers of the Archaeological Department; but from the very nature of the case, they have in their present capacity to be content with teaching only theoretical archaeology to their students. The result is that while Western Universities frequently send archaeological expeditions to distant parts of the globe, our centres of education, while continuing to produce Indologists whose works win easy recognition, are not able to produce archaeologists qualified for fieldwork.

It is necessary therefore that for the proper working of the new rules, the Universities and other interested bodies should depute men for archaeological training and that the Government should train such men in their Archaeological Department. These men will then be able to guide private excavations as well as help the Universities in teaching practical archaeology. It is then only that India will be able to derive any benefit out of the new rules, and our Universities to teach real archaeology to their students."

DISCREDITABLE AGAIN

There will be next to nothing achieved in recognition of the irrefutable claims of Indian scholarship so long as a distinguished assembly of Indian historians listen passively, as they did at Poona, to the amazing dictum that they had not the jurisdiction and the competence to discuss the work of the Archaeological Department. They will receive no national allegiance so long as they permit learned institutions and "eminent" scholars, poets, philosophers and exponents and professors of ancient culture to remain unmobilised on such occasions of national disaster as the catastrophic damage to the "Trimurti" at Elephanta.

It is futile, moreover, to wax eloquent in petitions and protests when as in the University of Bombay it is considered a tribute to the nation's intelligence to invite, pay and encourage alien, imported, and non-descript scholarship to lecture on Indian art and culture.

NO PRIVILEGES WITHOUT OBLIGATIONS

If we are in real earnest, if we have at long last learnt to say what was mean, let us demand the explanation as to why those whose business it is to guide the nation's mind remain profitably silent about events of vast vital, cultural importance for the nation. As long as we continue to tolerate the "eminent" rank of our "leaders" to accept their privileges and homage without the consequent national obligations, there is no hope for Indian Art, history, scholarship or culture

Jamshedji, The Cook

Some Of His Strong Points

(By RUSTOM VAKEEL)

Jamshedji is not a bad fellow. He earns Rs. 55 per month, and hails from the village S— not far from Bhilad, nor far from Nargol, nor far from Sanjan, nor far from Malkhet, where the juice of toddy is as sweet as the wines from Damaun, not far from Udwada. Jamshedji is a cook with calves like those of Sir Leslie Wilson, or a policeman and a torso which would have done justice to any athlete in the world. Unfortunately it was fixed on a stomach which was fairly round like Jacque's Judge, it was a gentlemanly stomach, like a Duke's in England, like a Hertzog's in South Africa. He has manly hands, where the muscles dance, soft white muscular arms which are the despair of petit bourgeois and clerical weaklings from the Universities, Oxford, Cambridge, London, and the social climbers of the clubs.

He Uses Strong Vocabulary

He is not one of your chefs, the despair of English cooks, and English gentlemen in France who are not in a position to decipher their menu. He is a good wholesome "bavarchi," accustomed to deal with mighty vessels, big "tapilas" which containeth rice for a hundred people, and "dal" for hundred and fifty. He can't make tea for two, nor lunch for three melancholy dyspeptics, or pseudo artists. He is a fine muscular fellow with a torso, with a face and a moustache, and strong jaw square but hearty. He takes snuff and has the usual red-brown silk handkerchief. His "kasti" is under his stomach, and is in his heart.

He speaks aspirated Gujrati, strong dialect as strong like some of the banyan trees in his village, and not at all jarring. In it lies the memories of all the villages where his cousins live, where his ancestors have lived in humble circumstances since the day they landed centuries ago. His language has the cosy darkness of bamboo cottages, and the sunlight glamour which is on fields and mountains and on the foam of seas when it kisses the sands. There is something strong about that dialect; sometimes, unfortunately, he indulges in abuse, we should say more often than not he indulges in a vocabulary which is highly sexual in application to feminine relatives. It is clean physiology, there is nothing low about it, it begins with mild references to Sister's husbands, and ends with reprehensible phrases.

A Lovable Father

He does not mean any offence, because, as we say, for the second time in the progress of this article, he is not a bad fellow at all. Abuse is a habit, almost a custom, and is almost inseparable from his dialect. He uses it not only for his enemy, that perfidious villain who has swallowed his fields between Bhilad and Malkhet, his own brother-in-law, but he abuses even in the sacred presence of his wife and daughters. He is a lovable father, with debts and children. Of course, he abuses the debtors, and, in spite of difficulties, has bought a cycle for his son, who is now going to a school in the village. His daughters now go to a sewing class. He abuses "fasin" (fashion), a quaint outlandish witch, which is seducing his daughters.

He Loves His Village

His heart is in his village, a place which he visits twice a year, sometimes to repair his house, sometimes to fight that accursed brother-in-law, sometimes to marry his daughter. His one son-in-law is the one and only son, of Ardeshir Patel, whom everybody knows from Umargam to Bordi. He has about 700 vighas good property, with good "khajurans," and a pucca house with the blue paint and Mangalore tiles. Jamshedji has a tin-trunk with a big lock, but he is not a miser at all. In Bombay he takes cod-liver oil and milk, and when he does not feel like eating, he eats on omelette which swims in ghee. There is nothing underhand or mean about him, his vessals are big, his heart palpitates under a big torso, though like all Parsee cooks he suffers from hernia.

He Serves For Big Stomachs

Dyspeptic melancholiacs and even more honest people may not like him, the way he serves—there is no sin in serving well. He serves for big stomachs, not for finicky dysopmaniacs. That is not his line, he is meant for the kitchen. So, when he comes to serve you with his big "thali" and hundred eggs, or hundred fowls, or "dal" in a mighty vessel, he does it in a way which is his own. He overwhelms you and Miagaras of "dal" and sauce flow in your dish or "kel patra."

As regards his cooking, you simply can't question it. His rice has an aroma of its own; his "dal" is his speciality; his "patia" is a dream mixture of dried "bomil" and onions and carrots, which bring tears to your eyes; his "fried fish," specially made for hampers, has the taste of his village home and village sea. He can't make curry rice like Braganza nor can he make "Pilau" like Fateh Ali, nor "Shakh" like Manilal's mother, better known as 'Manilal ni Mo," nor "Roast Lamb" like Smith, but his own Parsee dishes he prepares in a big way with an adequate wastage. He can make sweets of a hundred variety, meant for the rituals of the dead. He takes death casually and professionally. He is not above that spirit which intoxicates and inebriates, when he suffers from cold he takes rum with tea. Let us say for the third time he is not a bad fellow at all.

When you ask for 501 Soap

Beware of Imitations!

WARNING!

OWING to the great popularity of 501 Washing Soap, a number of other Washing Soaps, made to resemble closely in appearance 501 Washing Soap, is being continuously put on the market.

We are glad to announce that some of the manufacturers of these colourable imitations against whom we took legal proceedings have given us an undertaking not to use the mark resembling 501 and Tomco. These marks, as well as the marks of those against whom legal proceedings are pending, have been struck off the list appearing alongside.

We must, however, caution our customers that although a few colourable imitations have been taken off the market, so many more are being put on that we are not able to check them immediately. We are proceeding against many of the manufacturers of the latter; but our customers will be well advised not to buy soaps which are not 501 but are merely made to look like them. Always look for the figures 501 and our genuine symbol.

Insist on 501 Soap

Saves Money, Saves Clothes, Saves Work

THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD. BOMBAY AND TATAPURAM

Tomco Sales Department
P. O. Box 528, Bombay

When buying— be careful!

NO soap is genuine 501 unless it bears the figures 501 and the Tomco symbol as shown in the illustration on the left.

Of the ever-increasing number of soaps closely resembling 501 Washing Soap the commoner ones bear the following marks:-

Figures	Symbol
5G1	
501	
591	
561	
105	
502	
507	
515	
551	
551	
51	

There are many others too!

Distributors for Bombay City:
RATILAL P. SHAH, Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi. Telephone No. 23667.

Distributors for Bandra & Suburbs: SHANTILAL CHATRABHUJ & CO., Hill Road.

KATHAKALI

The Ancient Dance Art Of Kerala

By C. K. Nambiar

In the following article contributed by him to "Drashti" Mr. C. K. Nambiar Complains which is "Natya" art of Kathakali which is indigenous to Kerala, has not received the attention it deserves. He appreciates the reconstructive efforts of the Sahitya Parishad of Kerala.. The efforts of Raja Saktan Tampuran, especially, to reconstruct costumes, music and movements of the ancient dance are indicated, the changes in music and costumes being noteworthy).

The art of Kathakali which has preserved for us the classical Hindu "natya" art in all its freshness has not, perhaps, received the attention it deserves. Relegated to Kerala and shut off from the rest of the peninsula by the ranges of the Western Ghats, this peculiar art of Hindu dance developed and flourished practically unknown to the rest of the world. The general tendency to keep alive and to cultivate the old classical arts, which is indubitably India's gain on the cultural side of the growing national spirit, has overtaken and arrested the decay and disappearance of this wonderful "natya-kala:" and under the auspices of the Sahitya Parishad of Kerala a new lease of life has been given to Kathakali. It has to be said that the lines of reform adopted by the Parishad are ill-guided and based on the fashions of the decadent Tamil stage. Let us estimate the claims of Kathakali on the attention and care of the lovers of the dance art of the world.

Kathakali Costume: Sri Krishna, with his Emblems.

Male in a Female Guise and character.

DUMB ACTORS

Kathakali is pantomime based on the symbolic and suggestive gestural code of "Bharatanatya" and the dance movements are blended to the traditional "thala-timing" in a manner at once harmonious and graceful. It weds "natya" to "nritya." As may be expected of a pantomime the actors are dumb. The vocal and instrumental background is supplied by a row of instrumentalists and one or two musicians who stand in a group behind the actor or actors on the dance floor. The instruments are usually such as assist the "thala" timings according to which the actor has to tread the different measures or keep the rythmic movements of the body and the legs. Therefore the ensemble consists of an assortment of drums and Mridanga, the gong to indicate the principal periods and the cymbals to "spirit up" the rapid movements. The vocalists usually number two who take turns to sing the long song of the story.

The story is never outside the Hindu myths. Apart from its musical value the Kathakali songs attain a very high literary level and some of the "great spots" of Malayalam literature are to be found in Kathakali songs. It is noteworthy that there is no accompaniment of the musical instrument to the song, and very properly too, for it is deemed that the musical notes, when they mingle with the vocal music would interfere with the text of the song, which, in the absence of the "spoken word" of the actor, has to be the sole guide to the auditory as regards the trend and development of the story.

PARTLY ARYAN AND PARTLY TAMIL

It will not be out of place here shortly to trace the history of Kathakali as far as is safely possible. It appears to be an improvement on Aryan-models of the popular entertainments Rama and Krishna "Attams" which, as their names signify, are plays dealing with the adventures of Sri Rama and Krishna, themselves partly Aryan and partly Tamil in character. Indeed they followed in essentials the Bharata "natya" principles but the actors are not the type of mutae personae that true pantomime requires, the actors occasionally taking up the burden of the song from the vocalists. Nor is there the full ensemble of "thala" and "mela" units that we have in Kathakali. The music is entirely the Dravidan ditty measure which allows of no variations or "raga" excursion reducing thereby the whole musical movements to an insipid intonation or chant. Their striking Dravidan or early Tamil trait will receive confirmation, if any is needed on a comparison with them of the oracular or devotional ditties sung by the dancers in the Devil Dance rites of Kerala. Their association to the early ditty therefore is unquestioned. It is however curious how the truly Tamil folk music was not incorporated in the plays. Perhaps the Aryan Nambudiri conquerors of Kerala set their face against the folk music of the country and did not wish to introduce any of these alien characteristics into a play they had specially devised for their amusement. The incorporation of this ditty measure was probably a tactual concession to the religion of the race they had conquered. Therefore the truly Tamil folk song measure has to be sought outside these plays. It can be found in the "Onapattu" and the "Kummi." As purely dance movements the "Kummi" and "Onapattu" are unquestionably great as they reveal the unsophisticated effusiveness of a simple people; and a remarkably great achievement in rythmic steps groupings and regroupings. Besides they are full of melody. It is true the greater possibilities of the subsequent "ragas" are not there and the highest that this folk music can score results in a to and fro effect of a smooth, if in the long run monotonous, refrain. Sri Thyagaraja had yet to be born.

Thus, while Ram and Krishna "Attams," the predecessor of Kathakali are based on the same principles of Bharata natya as Kathakali, the actors betray a strong Tamil influence in their songs, not of the folk music but decidedly of the ditty and the devotional (Thottam) type.

THE COSTUMES

The costume affords a very important study. Krishna Rama, actors of course, painted their face and wore headdresses. Yet another Tamil trait can be noticed here. I have been struck by the similarity between the dress of the actors of (Krishna and Rama) to those worn by the carol group of Vetars, a purely Tamil institution, who move from door to door during the Onam season. In either case we have the same crown, the breast plate done up in the same colours the same tinsel ornaments on the shoulders and the same yellow paint on the face. The lower man is covered by either ribbons of red and yellow or a short skirt or red. These common features in the costume is a further evidence to the presence of a Dravidan element in the Krishna and Rama dance creations.

These 'Attams' have given birth to 'Chakkiar Kuthu' and its rival the Thullal, the former having to do with the 'Kalashepam' type while the latter is an entirely original move in the direction of mono-acting.

SAKTAN TAMPURAN

In the year 1792 was born in the royal house of Payachhi (Kottyam) in North Malabar a prince named Saktan Tampuran. In the compass of this essay not more than a mention can be made of this forceful and intriguing personality but his name is very necessary in narrating the history of Kathakali. An able statesman, a noble warrior, a poet of no mean merits, Saktan was a lover of fine arts. Besides his other works he has written four famous plays for Kathakali and but for the improvements he brought about in the costuming, music and the technicalities of acting, Kathakali would hardly be able to elicit the attention of the dance lover today.

Before Saktan Raja introduced his reforms, Kathakali actors excepting the female characters wore crude wooden masks called the 'Marameetu.' The breast was covered with a breast plate of three or four pieces glistening with a profusion of tinsel trappings and the vetan crown gleamed upon the head. The music and the instruments were the same as in the 'Attams.'

With unerring judgment the reformer set to work. In those days the house of the ruling families had each its own Kathakali troupe to amuse the nobility and the actors were, like the Elizabethan players,—"His Majesty's servants." In the harvest season it was the custom of the troupe to tour the extent of the raja's territory with his permission, giving performances in the houses of the feudatory vassals and tenants-in-chief of the 'Kovilagam,' the expenses of which it was obligatory on them to defray. The troupe usually carried with them the Royal writ licensing the travel and enjoining upon his principal chieftains to patronise the troupe. The Kathakali play had wide patronage though like the Elizabethan actors the remuneration the actors enjoyed was trifling. The itenerary of the players was no doubt a step towards the economies of the royal household, as the cost of maintaining the troupe for a whole season had not to be met from the royal purse. Therefor. Saktan Raja worked his reforms first upon his own troupe. When the strolling season came and the reformed Kathakali first emerged the other Royal houses adopted 'Payachi' troupe to improve their own and very soon the country from the Cape to Kanara. adopted the new-Kathakali with all its improvements. The 'Payachi' players thus won a great triumph.

REFORMS IN COSTUME

When we discuss the improvements the Raja made in the different departments of Kathakali and estimate their importance and artistic sureness we have

(Continued on page 22.)

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

BOOK NOTES

In "Afghan Journey" Mr. Ben James gives a most entertaining account of his travels from the moment he found himself in mid-Asia, where Russia joins Persia, without an interpreter, food, lodging, or spare money, through Persia and Afghanistan.

* * * *

"On the Dragon Seas," by Ragnar Nyberg is the story of the author's adventures as a sailor during fifteen years in Chinese waters. His choice of title is significant, for the sinister influence of the legendary Dragon is found all over China.

* * * *

Still another study of Japan, this time by an economist, "Made in Japan," by Guenther Stein. It is an attempt to explain the present commercial success and to foresee the immediate future of Japanese destiny, based upon a close study of the big and complex industrial organization, labour conditions, and financial policy.

* * * *

"From Birth to Maturity" by Charlotee Buhler is a book attempting to describe the normal psychological history of a normal child. 'The Origins of Religion,' is a work by Rafael Karsten, who has drawn largely upon first-hand experience, especially among tribes of South America.

* * * *

"The Appreciation of Poetry," by Mr. P. Gurrey, Lecturer in English at the University of London, is described as "a modern book; exciting and combative." The author illustrates his very definite views with examples taken from English poets, "from Piers Plowman to Ezra Pound."

* * * *

"The March of Man" is an ambitious and comprehensive work edited by Mr. Lawrence H. Dawson in collaboration with Professor Ramsay Muir, Mr. George Philip, and Mr. Francis Meynell. It contains an historical atlas, a comparativ time-chart, and a pictorial history. The maps, ranging from the fifteenth century b.c. to the 1934 Peace Treaty, together with their three indxes, make this section the most interesting and useful.

"Indian" (April—May)

This magazine is published in London and serves as a link with the Indian residents in England. In its pages can be found a record of the social activities of Indians in England, even a list of arrivals and departures being provided. Besides it has one or two interesting articles about India, though the States of Hyderabad and Patiala and their rulers are given an undue prominence. It is exceedingly well got-up on extra fine art paper and there is a good number of illustrations which brighten the pages.

The journal has also announced the award of a scholarship by its proprietors to an Indian student prosecuting his studies in England. Particulars may be had from the Editor, "Indian," 58 Blandford Street, London, W.I

(K.A.A.)

TARAPOREVALA'S GUIDE TO INCOME TAX REFUND. By Nariman D. Adenwalla.

This is an excellent little book to serve as a guide to laymen who are brought so closely in touch with income tax and are frequently confused on the subject. The author, besides being a qualified accountant, is also an Income Tax Specialist. He has thus brought his practical knowledge besides scientific education into play while writing the book which makes it a particularly useful little booklet.

"S. R. D."

HAVE YOU SEEN A GHOST?

If you really have seen one—tell the readers of the Sunday "Chronicle" all about it.

A prize of Rs. 10 will be awarded to the sender of the most interesting, but entirely true, story of actual personal vision of a ghost by the writer of the story.

The story should not exceed 1,000 words in length and should be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle", (Sunday Edition), Fort Bombay, and sent so as to reach the office of this journal not later than 6 p.m. on 31st July, 1935.

The result of the Competition will be announced in the Sunday "Chronicle" of 11th August, 1935.

The Editor's decision in this competition will be final and binding on all competitors, no correspondence on the subject of the Award being permitted.

N.B.—The Editor reserves the right to publish in the Sunday "Chronicle" any or all of the stories submitted by the competitors.

The Income Tax

"INCOME TAX PAYER," THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INCOME TAX PAYERS SOCIEY. Abbey House 2 Victoria Street, London S.W.I. Chairman of the Executive Committee: Sir William Davidson, K.B.E., M.P.

The above Journal is a publication of the Income Tax Payers' Society which is issued free to all its members and is forwarded every quarter. The minimum subscription for membership of the Society is 10 snillings for individuals and 1 guinea for firms and companies. The Society has among its members some of the most prominent and leading men of England. The Income Tax has become a very heavy tax in England in spite of the fact that the country is exceptionally wealthy. In India, too, with its limited resources the income tax as levied at present takes a heavy toll from one's income. In view of this it is naturally very advantageous to have a Society formed in this country on the footing of the above Society in England. The Society looks after the interest of income tax-payers and through its Journals gives very useful information to the members. It constantly represents before the Chancellor the grievance of the highly burdened income tax-payers on England and has been repeatedly suggesting reduction of rate and other concessions. It also gives report of income tax cases and decisions of great importance to the tax-payer concerned and keeps a close watch on the proceedings of Parliament in this connection. A sustained agitation seems to be going on in England in this connection as appears from the reports published in the issue of May 1935 which is before us for review. To the Income Tax Specialist and others interested it may be of some advantage to keep in close touch with a Society such as this in order to obtain ideas as to how a similar campaign in the interest of Income tax-payers in this country could be inaugurated and maintained. The income tax taking away as it does a good proportion of the saving of the average citizen into the Government revenue which is then utilised for both productive and unproductive expenditure, is an item which should be carefully watched in the interest of this country. If this saving were to remain in the hands of the citizen concerned it would no doubt be utilised towards investment in shares of various industries of national importance. Thus larger the income, the lesser the balance of saving in the hands of the citizens for the purpose of investment in industries.

"S. R. D."

BOOKS RECEIVED

The Maxims of Tiruvalluvar, by V. V. S. Aiyar (The Bhardwaj Ashram, Sheramadevi).

Amateur Photography in India, by "Reflex" (Thacker & Co., Bombay). Price Rs. 2/8.

Shikar (Urdu) by Nawab Qutab Yar Jung (Maktaba Ibrahimia, Hyderabad). Price Rs. 10.

Hajarat Mohammad Paigambar (Mar.) by Syed Ahmed Amin, Sangli. Price Re. 1.

Rasa Ganga (Guj.) by V. K. Shastri (Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.) Price As. 4.

Patal Pravesh (Guj.) by M. M. Bhatt (Shri Dakshinamurti Vidyarthi Bhuvan, Bhavnagar). Price As. 10.

Ravan (Guj.) by Nanabhai (Shri Dakshinamurti Vidyarthi Bhuvan, Bhavnagar). Price As. 7.

Ashram Vriksho (Guj.) by Gijubhai (Shri Dakshinamurti Vidyarthi Bhuvan, Bhavnagar). Price As. 5.

Ghare-Bahire (Guj.) by Nagindas Parekh (Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad). Price Rs. 2.

Athadata Haiya (Guj.) by Aiyubkhan Khalil ("Be Ghadi Mouj," Bombay). Price Rs. 3/8.

Bharat-Gunthan (Guj.) by Parinben Mistri (Stri Sahitya Mandir, Surat).

Bala Sitaro (Guj.) by D. N. Dastur, Bombay. Price Re. 1.

Choryasinu Chakkar (Guj.) (Stri Sahitya Mandir. Surat). Price As. 5.

Jiwan Palato (Guj.) (Stri Sahitya Mandir. Surat). Price As. 4.

Sukhi Ghar (Guj.) (Stri Sahitya Mandir, Surat). Price As. 3.

INDIA'S RACES

(Continued from page 16.)

dians are not a race but are essentially a language group. There are different racial elements in the South India as in other parts. The term 'Mediterranean' he says is being glibly used in India. The author would say that certain biotypes are to be found in India and they have affinities, but not identities, with the "Mediterranean." The new term 'Armenoid' invented to find the affinities of the Alpine man in India is also carefully discussed and shown to be based on very slender evidences. The Mongolian question is settled by admitting the presence of the Mongolian types in the Himalayan regions and the North-Eastern mountains. But it is not as yet admitted that there is a Mongolian racial element in inner Indians. The Nordic or Aryan question is the most difficult to be solved, as the meaning and connotation of the terms are not well settled. The theory of a Nordic migration to India cannot be proved either from Indian literature or by anthropological investigations. About the Mon-khmer question, the author proves that we may talk of a Mon-khmer group of languages, but not of a race.

Thus the author exposes the various discrepancies and wrong conclusions embodied in the reports and views of various anthropologists. Their diverse reports and opposing opinions, their new nomenclatures and classifications are only confusing. He emphasizes the need of a more accurate information and a systematic investigation and less of speculation.

S. V. P.

OUR METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

The report on the Administration of the Meteorologial Department of the Government of India in 1933-34 has just come in to our hands.

We note that the Department was called upon to shoulder additional responsibilities of supplying several new air services with weather information and forecasts viz Indian transcontinental Airways, India National Airways and Madras Air Taxi Service without getting additional faciities of either the staff or the stations to cope with the work. It is, however, gratifying to note that inspite of only two main forecasting centres Karachi and Calcutta along the Karachi Victoria point (Trans Continental) route, the aviators have obtained useful forcast along the route.

The Meteorological Department is responsible for maintaining a number of Seismographs at various places. Most of them failed to record the Bihar Earthquake satisfactorily as they were thrown out of action by the violence of the stock. It is surprising to note that the Department never thought of the contingency of such a happening arising and adopting suitable mechaical devices for the proper functioning their apparatus at the nick of time.

The Deprtment issued storm warnings to the ports as usual. The work of the Department in this respect however, does not seem to be quite stisfactory as it is seen that out of he storm warnings issued on twenty-four occasions from Calcutta, only seven occasions developed into a storm where as out of 29 occasions of warnings to Arabian ports from Poona only one developed into a storm. We are aware that the Department is erring on the safe side We hope however, that with the better and better co-operation which the Department are receiving year by year from the ships' captains in sending weather messages, the work in this respect will be as accurate as possible.

The new branch of the Agricultural Meteorology at Poona seems to have settled down to work and the programme of their research, both experimental and statistical appears to be quite attractive. The issue of frost warnings to the grape growers in the Nasik district was, it is said, much appreciated by them. We hope that the new branch will thus show its greater and greater usefulness in the near future and be a permanent landmark in the history of Meteorology in India.

"Cricket With the Lid Off," by Mr. A. W. Carr, fifteen years Captain of Notts, has a preface by D. R. Jardine. Mr. Carr is known for the firm line he took in recent cricket controversy.

"The Tragedy Of Man"

Imre Madach's Loftily Conceived Drama Presents Adam And Eve As They Are Reincarnated Through The Ages

That the great Hungarian poetic drama, "Az Ember Tragediaja," by Imre Madach, although written seventy years ago, should now be presented to English readers in a fitting poetic rendition is a matter of the highest literary importance (writes Mr. Hutchison in the "New York Times," reviewing the work). "The Tragedy of Man," the translation done by Paul Vajdo and turned into verse by Charles Henry Meltzer, by its loftiness of theme and breadth of vision lifts one once again to those heights which of old were regarded as poetry's true dwelling place, lifts one to that empyrean where high thought and high poetry are one

Challenging as it does comparison with the "Faust" of Goethe and with "Paradise Lost," Imre Madach's drama nevertheless differs so markedly from both as to become an independent masterpiece. Milton, busying himself primarily with "man's first disobedience" and the fruit thereof, thence passing in "Paradise Regained" to man's redemption, has dramatized theology. Goethe, with the introduction of Gretchen, and especially when he presents the luckless girl as the murderess of her infant, sounds an emotional note of a poignancy not to be found in Madach. The Hungarian's Eve is but a shadowy creature, and although she is intended to embody the principle of womanliness, and to demonstrate the softening effect of woman on man, the poet never succeeds in making her fully convincing.

Imre Madach's chief interest is in Adam as he is reincarnated through the ages. And this Adam is no weak creature, fallen from the Lord's grace, no pleasure-seeking Faust willing to sell his soul for a moment of rapture. Madach's Adam, though knocked down in each generation, is, through his will, forever working toward a fuller realization in himself of that high destiny for which the Lord intended him. "The Tragedy of Man," therefore, although developing its theme in the visual terms of drama, is philosophical rather than theological or emotional.

A Dialogue In Heaven

The drama, which is in fifteen scenes, begins in Heaven, with a dialogue between Lucifer and the Lord, while angelic choirs, taking somewhat the role of the chorus in Greek drama, chant their praises. The Lord asks Lucifer why he remains silent. To which Lucifer, wholly rationally—albeit arrogantly—answers that, embodying as he does the principle of negation, he is quite as necessary to the Lord's work as the Lord himself. Incensed, the Almighty banishes Lucifer, but grants him power over two trees in the Garden of Eden, the tree of knowledge and the tree of immortality.

In his rendition of the dialogue in Heaven, Mr. Meltzer has done some of his most notable poetic work. He has not the Miltonic ear for tonal values and the sonorous line, but his verse has great structual firmness and impresses one with its cogency. In the following the Lord is the first speaker Lucifer the second:

In the beginning I had planned what is.
And in Me lived, and now hath been fulfill'd!
Yet did'st Thou see no gap in that fulfillment,
That barred the way against what was to be,
And, nevertheless, Thou could'st not but create?
The name that barrier bore was Lucifer,
The Spirit that eternally denies.
I must forever by thy might be vanquished,
For ever I am doom'd to lose my battles—
But always to renew the fight, refreshed.
Thou hast made Matter—I have time to breathe.
So, close to Life, Thou wilt find always Death,
Besides all happiness is lurking Sorrow,
Light casts its Shadow, and Doubt clings to Hope.
Wherever Thou art, there, behold, am I.
And, knowing Thee so well, am I to kneel?

Vision Of Future

The second scene is that of the temptation in Eden, and the fall. But in the third scene, outside the garden but in a "lovely spot," for evidently the poet desires not to be too hard on our erring progenitors, the poem begins to move independently of Genesis in accordance with Madach's exalted plan. Adam asks Luncifer to show him what the future holds for man, and Lucifer, though with undisguised maliciousness, conducts him down the ages in a series of visions of what history is later to record as fact.

In the first vision Adam finds himself a young Pharoah in Egypt, an absolute ruler. But a slave, whipped to the point of death, and dying, brings him to sudden awareness of the truth that it is a pretty sad world in which millions are born merely to sweat and toil and die for the glory of one. Adam frees all his bondmen in the hope that a better society can be founded on freedom. His slave girl, who is Eve reincarnated, he hopes also to see in higher estate in this freer world. To be sure, Imre Madach's own political hopes govern here, as they will throughout. It was a time of unrest in Hungary, with the beginning of a mass consciousness which had not been felt before. Indeed, the poet seems at one point to argue for some sort of workers' commonwealth as the only solution of the social problem. Adam cries out angrily to Lucifer:

Unholy vision! Get thee gone from me!
Insensate striving! Meaningless ambition!
Still in mine ears there rings, "Millions for one!"
And for those millions I must win respect.
Where they'll be free.
One man may perish, if the masses live,
For, of the many, the great unit's made.

The next scene is in Athens, with Adam as Miltiades, and Eve reincarnated as his wife Lucia. But Miltiades is put to death at the behest of the mob. The people show themselves to be quite as capable of tyranny as any tyrant, and the hopes of Adam as Pharaoh lie in the dust.

Imre Madach can be very bitter, very acid. And nowhere is he

(Continued on page 27.)

STUDY at HOME

The Bennett College Limited. FOUNDED 1900.

in YOUR SPARE TIME

THE BENNETT COLLEGE, SHEFFIELD.

OPEN LETTER TO PARENTS

Dear Sir or Madam,—When your children first arrived they brought with them a wonderful lot of sunshine.

Later, you became proud of the intelligence they displayed, but, still later, you became anxious as to what would become of them in the future. Perhaps you were anxious when you visualised them as grown men and women.

Even with plenty of money it is not always easy to select the right career, and a parent is sometimes inclined to ask advice of some relative, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred that relative knows nothing at all about the possibilities of employment.

Why not let me relieve you of some of your anxieties? In fact, why not let me be their Father?

We do not profess to act as an employment agency, but the nature of our business compels us to keep an eye upon the class of men and women that are wanted and who wants them.

There are some people who manufacture an article, and put it on the market to sell. We do not do that, we work in exactly the opposite direction. We find out what employers want and we train our students to fill those jobs. We have to be experts in the matter of employment, progress and prosperity.

If you have any anxieties at all as to what your sons or daughters should be, write to me, or, better still, let them write to me personally—Fatherly Advice Department—and tell me their likes and dislikes, and I will give sound practical advice as to the possibilities of a vocation and how to succeed in it.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. Bennett

YOU CAN HAVE A COLLEGE TRAINING IN ALMOST ANY CAREER FOR A FEW SHILLINGS MONTHLY

Accountancy Examinations
Advertising and Sales Management
A. M. I. Fire E. Examination
Applied Mechanics
Army Certificates
Auctioneers & Estate Agents
Aviation Engineering
Banking
Boilers
Book-keeping, Accountancy and Modern Business Methods
B.Sc. (Eng.)
B.Sc. (Estate Management)
Building, Architecture and Clerk of Works
Cambridge Senior School Certificate
Civil Engineering
College of Preceptors
All Commercial Subjects
Commercial Art
Concrete and Structural Engineering
Draughtsmanship. All branches
Engineering. All branches, subjects and examinations
General Education
G.P.O. Eng. Dept.
Heating and Ventilating
Industrial Chemistry
Insurance
Mathematics
Matriculation
Metallurgy
Mining, Electrical Engineering
Motor Engineering
Motor Trade
Naval Architecture
Pattern Making
Pumps and Pumping Machinery
Radio Service Engineering
Road-Making and Maintenance
Salesmanship
Sanitation
Secretarial Examinations
Shipbuilding
Shorthand (Pitman's)
Structural Engineering
Surveying
Teachers of Handicrafts
Telephony and Telegraphy
Transport Inst. Exams.
Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony
Works Managers

TO STUDENTS LIVING ABROAD or on the high seas, a good supply of lessons is given, so that they may be done in their order and despatched to us for examination and correction. They are then sent back with more work, and in this way a *continuous stream of work* is always in transit from the Student to us and from us to the Student, therefore distance makes no difference.

IT IS THE PERSONAL TOUCH WHICH COUNTS IN POSTAL TUITION

STUDY DIRECT WITH AN ENGLISH COLLEGE AND SAVE 60%

EVERY DEPARTMENT IS A COMPLETE COLLEGE, EVERY STUDENT IS A CLASS TO HIMSELF

Write to DEPT. 222, THE BENNETT COLLEGE LTD., SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND

or to Dept. 222, L. F. D'CRUZ, 2 WARODA ROAD, BANDRA, BOMBAY 20

Kathakali

(Continued from page 19.)

constantly to bear in mind the nature of Kathakali performance, to whom it is addressed and also the nature of its appeal. The reform was threefold embracing the costume music and instruments, and the code employed in the acting.

We found that the crown of the earlier plays was modelled on the coronet-shaped head dress of the Attams, with two wooden lobes descending and covering either ear. The very first thing the Raja did was to do away with the crowns of the older players and substitute the present beautiful circular ones instead. They are larger and more refinely decorated with the ribs of peacock feathers. The tinsel and hard decorations are done in subdued concentric circles. The ampler disc with the arrangement of concentric circles on it focusses the attention even of the distantly situated spectator on that vital factor of the play, the player's face. The effect of this system of concentric circles is so very uncanny. I have found myself on one occasion when my attention in the play was slipping, irresistably brought to train my look down the series of those circles to the central point, the face of the actor. Another change in the head dress is the diminution in the size of the crown corresponding to the age of characters of the story. Thus the eldest of the Pandava princes is given a crown with the largest disc and the four brothers are given crowns with their discs reduced proportionately to their age. This arrangement solves a great difficulty. On the modern stage the five brothers wear different dress or have varying stature to prevent a confusion of indentity. The heroic characters of Kathakali wear the same costume and a selection of the cast to suit the variation in stature of the five brothers being rendered very difficult by the big dearth for properly trained persons, the Raja made this a masterly solution for an intriguing theatrical problem. He brought about the age effect by imposing on the spectator a trick in stature based upon the clever principle of an increased or decreased crown diametre.

Heroic Character from Mah abharat.

DEMONIACAL CHARACTERS

While the heroic characters have the same beautiful head dress the 'Asura' or villianous character has a different one, tricked out in a way sufficiently to impress an 'Asura' temperament. The disc of the crown is of unusual size with an unearthly scheme of black white and red done in vivid and bizarre designs reminiscent on the whole, in colour and shape, of the huge weird circular head gear of the "Kuttichathan" or "Chamundi" deities of the popular Devil Dance. The pattern is Asura in a literal sense too. The crown is neither smooth or plain and the ruffled and jagged surface further emphasises the awsome effect. Shri Krishna and Hanuman have distinctive and characteristic crowns based upon a Puranic description of them. "The female characters have no crown." The hair is tied in a large knot on one side, a fillet of tinsel gold keeping it in position. Over this a veil is thrown without obscuring the painted face. The Rishis and Tapasis of the story have their own peculiar jata or matted hair.

The face of the heroic characters are painted with a peculiar green paint. The classical roundness of shape is managed by a carefully moulded ridge of white plaster running down the cheek and meeting in a graceful point on the chin. The lips are done in red and the eyebrows are elongated according to the Puranic conception of beauty very near to either ear with dark charcoal paint. In the decorations the main lines of the classical Aryan ideas of beauty are strictly adhered to. The Asura character has a red woollen beard in the place of the plaster ridge and a snub and villainous aspect is afforded to the nose by attaching two round balls, the size of marbles, on the tip of the nose. These balls are made of a sticky substance. Instead of the green paint, the face of the Asura character is painted in black and red. Ivory tusks projecting from under the upper lip further enhance the grotesque aspect.

ACTORS UNMASKED

The older Kathakali actors we know, wore masks like the actors in the Greek drama. In the Greek drama the actor wore a mask on which the many expressions appropriate to his dramatic character might be moulded into one permanent and unchanging expression." This has certainly many advantages when the spectators numbered many thousands as they did in the Greek amphitheatre. On very serious drawback is the complete blockade of the actor's feelings on the facial outlet. The Kathakali audience is never mammoth. Its proportions are just those of the Globe or the Blackfriars of the time of the "good queen Bess." It certainly pays a great tribute to the Raja's insight that he unmasked the actor and enabled him to use his facial expressions to the maximum. While the colouring of the face by a touch of the unusual and by the superior boldness a colour has over the natural complexion—those were days before our spotlights and opera glasses—made the face of the actor clearly visible to the farthest spectator the plaster ridge round the face, in a way, magnified the changing expressions registered on the face of the actor. By a very clever compromise between the mask principle and the face-index the Raja was able, at once, to overcome the partial and inharmonious effect of a "raw face" fit only for a monologue and the stodgy, imperturbable, woodenness of the regular mask which closes up the principal expressive outlet of the actor so completely.

Of the other items of ornament not more than a passing mention can be made. The clumsy breast plate of the male characters of the older plays gave place to the frilled cotton shawls of the new, which in the hands of able dancers increased the artistic possibilities of the costume infinitely. The female characters are depicted bare bodied or naked down to the waist in the true traditional manner. Since women did not act in the play this was managed by a wooden device, cunningly shaped and painted. I have however seen many Kathakali troupes dressing up their impersonators in a red tight-fitting jersey-like costume with padded and elevated busts.

In Kathakali music the Raja introduced various well-known ragas. The selection of these ragas is done with wisdom. The ragas usually adopted are the leisurely Sankarabhranam Thodi, Binduvarali, etc., affording ample time to the actor to develope all the gestural combinations the passage requires. This point of gesture-interval should not be forgotten by the Kathakali composer. The melodic possibilities were pushed further. The Thala and Mela units were adequately increased and augmented to meet the conditions developed by an all round reform.

To speak adequately of the code one has to go the whole hog of the famous treatise of Bharata. Its beauty impresses itself only after discipline for, like all higher arts, Kathakali appeals largely to the intellect. The lay man is satisfied with the colours, sounds and the surprisingly well-timed movements of the actors. But the kernel of the entertainment is only for those who have studied the symbols and gestures. Without a preliminary study of this Kathakali has but little to offer and a long ten hours performance is bound to be tedious. Let the spectator but once learn the "mudras" and Kathakali unfolds to him a limitless field of entertainment. One has to watch carefully every digital movement, of the actor. every expression on the face, every step. The wearing of long nail caps, another of the Raja's innovations usually considered ridiculous, is not without a point. The minor movements of the fingers are thereby made visible to the very verge of the spectators. As I said its appeal is largely to the intellect and a process of initiation is needed to correctly judge this wonderful Natya and Nartya kala.

"Look, Mummy, there's a cow tossing Daddy in the air!"

"Not a cow, dear; a bull."

Bombay Agents: Orient Drug Agency :: Bombay. 2

A Page About Women

Doctor Stands Up For Sex Equality

Exclusively Man-Run Society Incompatible With Welfare In Modern Society

The woman who claims equality with man has a champion in Dr. Leonard P. Lockhart, of the Industrial Research Board, who addressed the annual congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health and the Institute of Hygiene at Harrogate last month.

The welfare of women. he said, would never be advanced until full equality of the sexes was conceded. There were far too many people in the country who still held that the place of woman was in the breeding of children and looking after men.

"We make far too much of sex differences and far too little of sex similarity," he declared. "Women really need freedom not to do as they like but to assume their full share in the responsibilities of industrial and economic life."

Women, he said, would never reach full physical and mental efficiency until marriage ceased to carry economic penalties for them which resulted in the waste of a vast amount of intellectual power.

AGAINST A MAN-RUN SOCIETY

A new society was coming into being which required the utmost from every citizen, and an exclusively man-run society was incompatible with welfare in the modern State. It seemed desirable that marriage should not of necessity deprive the world of a woman's work, and certainly not in the sphere of mental and intellectual labour, where the greatest loss occurred.

"If there are three spheres where married women are needed," he proceeded, "I should say they are teaching, social administration, and the supervising of family labour and working conditions in industry."

He contended that one of the causes of the high sick-rate in industry arose from physical causes in the home, not the least being the low level of domestic economy, including cookery.

"If married women work," he said, "it might be objected that this standard would become even lower. I do not think so. Better by far well-prepared food from a communal kitchen than meals ill-cooked in the domestic oven or produced by a disillusioned wife from a tin."

Miss Harris, of Loughborough, said too many ordinary women were being pitchforked into offices and factories when many of them would be more efficient and far happier if engaged in household tasks. It was unfortunate that so little attention was given in girls' schools to training in housewifery.

Miss O. Riordan, of Camberwell, contended that if a married woman entered the labour market she could not do her job at home properly. The only reason why a married woman should enter the labour market was domestic economic stress.

Mr. Johnston (Nottingham), giving a man's point of view, said it was positively degrading to see women engaged in those industries once the stronghold of men. Immediately a woman entered industry jointly with her husband she began to develop some of the bad habits of men. She might not, for instance, always go straight home from work. As a result, her children had to depend on somebody else for meals or run wild until their mother returned.

Mr. Bennett (Harrogate) said he was willing to admit the equality of men and women in every respect except the physical. He contended, however, that when women entered industry they did not get a square deal and were merely used as a lever to pull down men's wages.

HOLD ONS

Hold on to your hand when you are about to do an unkind act.

Hold on to your tongue when you are ready to speak harshly.

Hold on to your heart when evil persons invite you to join their ranks.

Hold on to your virtue—it is above all prices to you in all times and places.

Hold on to your foot when you are on the point of forsaking the path of right.

PIN-MONEY GIRLS

"They Are A Danger In Offices"

Pin-money girls are a danger in offices, said Mr. H. W. Hughes, president of the National Union of Clerks and Administrative Workers, at Colwyn Bay.

"She is the girl," he added, "who has a good ome and fond parents; she doesn't want a wage—would probably shrink from anything so crude and low—but she wants a nice, clean job where she can look nice and clean and draw her trifle of pocket-money.

"She does not realise that she is lowering the standard for her sister who has to live on her wage."

AMRUTANJAN (REGD.)

Sold Everywhere AMRUTANJAN DEPOT BOMBAY MADRAS.

MY LOVE

Girdhal Gopal alone is my beloved; nobody else! nobody else!
Whose head is adorned with the crown of peacock's feathers—the same is my well-beloved.
With concn, 'chakra,' club and lotus in his hands, he has a garland round his neck.
Sitting in the company of various saints, I have lost all sense of public shame, and everybody knows the story of my attachment.
I sowed the tendril of love, watering it with my tears;
It has now spread on all sides, come what it may;

—Translated by Shriman Narayan Agarwala in "Twentieth Century".

MUSLIM GIRL'S SUCCESS

Tops The List In Ajmer-Marwara Inter Examination

Miss Razia Dilshad Begum, daughetr of Syed Raza Hussain, Headmaster of the local Islamia Highschool, has stood first in the Intermediate Arts examination of the Ajmer-Merwara Board.

A CHILD PRODIGY

A U.P. girl, Zuben Nisa, daughter of Mian Aziz Muhammed Quereshi of Muzaffarnagar has passed her F. A examination though she is only 13. She has been awarded a scholarship of Rs. 40 to continue her studies.

BEAUTY QUEENS OF HISTORY

Indian Princess Wins Third Place

Queen Nefertiti, wife of King Akh-en-Aken of Egypt and Queen Mumtaz, the wife of Shahjehan, have been adjudged the first and the third most beautiful women in the world's history by an American artist.

A TOILET HINT

Here is a good mixture for getting rid of the roughness on the back of the arms. Press a cucumber into juice and whip it with half a pint of olive oil. For the older woman mix the cucumber with almond oil and work this into the arms after they have been scrubbed with a loofah.

CHARM OF THE SARI

An English fashion writer is responsible for the following:

"There is no doubt about the charm of the Indian Sari for a certain type of woman. It enables her to wear the most exciting colours, bordered with gauzy bands in the drapery which she folds around her body, throwing one end carelessly over her head.

But, as with most vogues, the new scheme demands new materials rather than something one has on hand, and the colour pendulum has swung back to mauve crepe-de-chine, or purple satin, the satin being worn with the dull side cut, both delightful over pink frocks.

Amber, which is beige rather than yellow, is again best in a material with a matt surface for this extravagant fashion."

MUNICIPAL BATHING SUITS FOR BOSTON GIRLS

A member of the Boston City Council suggested recently that women bathers at the city beaches be supplied with "modern, up-to-date bathing suits, preferably the 1935-model suits, so designed that the far-famed pulchritude and charm of our Bosten girls may be unimpeded by a type of bathing suit reminiscent of the gay Nineties." The Council so ordered. Standard equipment at the beaches had been suits with knee-length skirts. The girls wouldn't wear them, and it hurt business.

A GIFTED YOUNG DANCER

Allahabad Professor's Daughter Appears In Film

Educated Girls from respectable families are coming in their own in Indian film land. One of the latest and the most promising to appear in a film is Kumari Asha Ojha (Daughter of Prof. D. O. Ojha, Lecturer in English, of Allahabad University), a gifted Amateur Dancer, aged 14. She gives beautiful pieces of oriental Dances in "Dhuwan-Dhar" Adarsha Chitra's (Ltd.) historical picture.

Asha Ojha had a liking for dance from her very childhood. About seven years ago she appeared in the dance demonstration along with other girls of her school when it was found that she had natural talents for dancing. She was trained by Pandit Achhan Maharaj of the Famous Kalka Bindi family of Lucknow and also by Pandit Mohanlal and Pandit Devilal of Jaipur. She has specialised in Lucknow and Jaipur schools of dancing; but all her dances have been recast by her father in one light of the ancient classical traditions. She has taken part in all the music conferences of U. P. and is a recipient of numerous gold medals. She created a great sensation when she danced in the All-India Music Conference of Benares in November last.

Her father Prof. Ojha has written an essay on ancient Hindu dance which was published in the Cawnpore Sangit Annual which was greatly appreciated. At present he is engaged in writing a book on the dance of the Hindu Gods.

Specimen FREE

HAVE YOU
come across the foremost Health Magazine in India
"HEALTH & VITALITY"
Edited by
Prof. Gambers
If not, you are missing something that is bound to increase the sum total of your Health and Happiness.
May we acquaint you with this paper at our cost.
Just write your name and address on a postcard and mail it to us. A specimen copy of the paper will be sent to you GRATIS and POST-FREE by the return of mail.

Brijmohan & Co., AMRITSAR.

DEAFNESS!

Partial or total and complicated with other troubles cured radically with easy home treatment. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request.
Dr. RONTGEN, Saguna, Benares (B.B.).

RAJEN BABU

A Living Embodiment Of Truth, Sincerity, Honesty And Fervid Patriotism

By S. K. Rashid

Let us recall to-day the past of the man, who has now come into the news of Asia. Few of us, perhaps, knew anything about his brilliant career. It was in 1884, only a year before the birth of the Congress, that Babu Rajendra Prasad, first saw the light of the day. Munshi Mahadeo Sahai, a landlord of Saran, one of the districts of Bihar, was his father, of whose five sons Babu Rajendra Prasad was the youngest. He received his early education under the guardianship of his elder brother, Babu Mahindra Prasad, who played a conspicuous part in the public life of the district. Bihar, then, formed a part of the province of Bengal.

EARLY SIGNS OF GREATNESS

Babu Rajendra Prasad early showed signs of greatness. Standing first in the Matriculation examination he retained his position of intellectual eminence till he left the University. He took his M.A. degree in 1907 and became a Law Graduate in 1910. As a professor in the Muzaffarpore College he is still remembered for his brilliant exposition of the subject. But it was not before 1911 that he first turned his attention to the Calcutta Bar where he continued his practice till 1916. The Patna High Court first came into being in 1916, when he shifted the sphere of his activities to the Patna bar. He easily outshone his contemporaries and won universal estimation of the Bar as well as the Bench. He had taken his M. L. degree in 1915, but even before that his fame had achieved a provincial importance, and it is said that had he remained in the bar he would have surely become one day an important member of the bench; but, outside, quite a different opportunity awaited him.

He was devoted to books and always took, while in the College, keen interest in the university debates. His attention was thus diverted to local politics; and in 1906, after he had passed the B.A. examination he joined the band of those provincial patriots who had set an agitation against the partition of Bengal.

A sketch of Rajen Babu by Syt. Kanu Desai, the artist.

He was joined by a large number of students of Bihar. A Students' Conference was convened at Patna under the Presidency of Mr. Sharjuddin. This was organised by Babu Rajendra Prasad. In 1916 Gokhale desired that men from Patna should join the Servants of India Society and accordingly wrote to Babu Rajendra Prasad. The reply that he gave speaks volumes for the high ideals and lofty patriotism of the man. His sole aim in life, he wrote, was to sacrifice his worldly happiness to the welfare of his country, and till now he has remained true to his ideals.

CONTACT WITH MAHATMA

The Champaran incident of 1917, which led to the arrest and subsequent release of Mahatma Gandhi and embodied the claims of the farmers into an Act passed in 1918, first brought him into contact with the Mahatma. In 1919, when an agitation was set up against the Rowlatt Act he put himself in the front rank. The political movement since then began to gain ground in India, and Martial Law was proclaimed in the Punjab. The Jhalianwalla Bagh incident had caused much heart-burning in the country; the Khilafat Movement was spreading rapidly among the Muslims. The year 1920 brought Babu Rajendra Prasad prominently in the limelight, and established his fame as an orator of repute.

He gave up his extensive practice at the Bar and also resigned from the membership of the Patna University Senate. A zealous follower of Mahatma Gandhi, he became the General Secretary of the Congress and a member of its Working Committee. In 1932 he was already in jail when he was elected President of the Puri Congress which was banned by the Government.

THE EARTHQUAKE

For the advocacy of the C. D. Movement he suffered imprisonment twice; and he was serving his term of imprisonment when Bihar was shaken by the great Earthquake of January 15, 1934. Two days later he was released, and the moving appeal which he then made to the people brought forward a subscription of thirty lakhs for the relief fund. There could not be a better testimony of his great zeal and fervour, and it placed him at once in the front rank of the public life.

Such is the man, who now occupies the chair of presidency of the Indian National Congress. He wears Khadi and is the living embodiment of truth, sincerity, honesty and of fervid patriotism.

IF YOUR STOMACH
TORMENTS YOU

Use three drops of Amritdhara after lunch and dinner. It digests food quickly, improves digestive power, neutralizes the harmful acids and removes winds.

Amritdhara

Is a proved sure remedy for—
Stomach and Bowel troubles such as dyspepsia, flatulence stomach pain, colic, nausea, vomitting, dysentery, heartburn gastritis, cholera, typhoid and other distressing symptoms. Price Rs. 2-8-0, 1-4-0, 0-8-0 from Chemists or direct from—

AMRITDHARA, 5, LAHORE

BOMBAY AGENT:
CHIMAN LALL P. SHAH, Princess Street.

THE
Travancore National Bank,
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Travancore 1912.)

Since its establishment in Travancore over 22 years ago, the TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK LTD, has always aimed at the Constant development of its services in order to render the greatest possible assistance to merchants and firms trading in South India.

That is exactly what the BOMBAY BRANCH too is striving to do.

The quality of the bank's service springs from a sympathetic understanding of the needs of its clientele.

HEAD OFFICE:— Alleppey, Travancore.
LOCAL OFFICE:— Rustom Building, 25 & 27, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

THE EVIL EYE

By J. Vijaya-Tunga

In a village such as ours, where everyone knows everyone else, and where you are seen daily by almost everyone else. I do not know which is the more difficult to avoid—the Evil Eye, or the Evil Tongue. Seeing, however, that we did take precautions against the Evil Eye, it seems to have been taken for granted that it was the Tongue that defied control.

There were certain women in the village with minor reputations as possessors of the Evil Tongue, but the most notorious was an old grandfather of a man. He was one of my Mutthas or granduncles. I have often wondered whether he was in the least aware of the dread he inspired in his fellow-villagers. To have spent a lifetime among them, and not to have the slightest knowledge of the uneasiness he caused among his relatives, surely this is unbelievable. But, to judge from the innocent face and the easy conscience that face indicated, he was an unwitting medium of a curse he never suspected.

In all other respects the man was normal. He was the father of a large family and a grandfather too. He tilled his fields, he tended his flocks and his gardens. Evidently on his own family, his own flocks, fields and gardens, his eye and tongue had no effect. For as I say, all these thrived very well. But should Kapu Muttha, to give him the name by which I called him and which means "Go-Beween Grand-Uncle," cast his approving glance on a child or on a rice-field or on a luxuriant bed of Bulath vine, then before the lapse of many days the child would be ill, a mysterious and wholesale decapitation of the ears of grain would occur, and the Bulath wines would wither away.

Now it is a curious thing that with Kapu Muttha, as with the lesser perpetrators of the Malignant Influence in our village, it is approval that is most dreaded. Should a good milking cow bring down the approval of Kapu Muttha's eye and tongue upon its well-filled udders, you can be sure that not only will these well-filled udders dry up, but the poor animal itself will be stricken down. Equally sensitive as beasts and men (and sometimes even more) are certain crops. If the seed has been evenly sown in a field and if the rice-shoots are evenly healthy throughout the entire field, and if later the ears of paddy are weighed down with luxuriant grain, we do all in our power to suppress this fact from the notice of those such as Kapu Muttha.

If we are so anxious to save our animals and our crops from the Evil Eye, how much more anxious, you can understand, we are about ourselves. For some good reason, our elders think that they are immune from the Evil Eye and the Evil Tongue. At least, being half-way through life, they do not fear the consequences so much. But the young must be protected. So that the moment Kapu Muttha is sighted coming along the road my mother would call out to me and my aunt's children to go indoors and hide. Which we do promptly for we have been taught to dread the Malignant Influence.

Why poor Kapu Muttha had to bear the brunt of it all I cannot understand. I am sure that some of those women (there was one with a wart on her face, and there was another who was a widow—and who is unluckier than the woman who lets her husband die before her?) that we credited with having the Malignant Influence were deadlier, and more purposeful too, than Kapu Muttha.

And when in the hot season a rash broke cut on my skin I was inclined, if at all, to put the blame for it upon these particular women. For, you see, I had to agree with the general verdict among my mother, uncles, and aunts that I was the victim of the Evil Eye and the Evil Tongue. Was I not, argued my elders, the most brilliant, the most promissing boy of the village? To this, of course, I gave unblushingly my silent assent (though my private conviction as to the cause of the rash was the excessive number of half-green mangoes that I had eaten at all times of the day, day after day, during that season).

However, nothing would do but that the Malignant Influence must be exorcized. The hereditary specialists in exorcizing, making talismans, and casting horoscopes, are people of the Berava caste. These are the people who beat drums at Devil Dances, at Pinkamas (temple festivals), at funerals, and at weddings. It was arranged that to be quite sure of results I should not only have the water charm but the "lime-cutting" charm at the same exorcism.

There is little trouble about the "lime-cutting" ceremony. All you have to do is to gather about a hundred half-ripe green limes. But the water charm requires elaborate preparations. First you must tell the Badahelaya (the potter) that you want a new pot. Then on the evening before the ceremony, your mother must go out into the garden when it is dark, without telling anyone of her errand, and she must dig a fresh well. This means, the water level being almost at the surface, just making a hole about a foot deep. During all this time she must remember to keep her mouth shut, that is, not even to say "Damn" if the spade strikes her toe. Then early the following dawn she steals out into the garden, sees the tiny well fined with water, fills the new clay pot with the water, ties a piece of new muslin over the mouth of the pot and brings it home and keeps it in a place where it cannot be polluted.

About eight o'clock the Berava Rala arrives. I am dressed in white. Having got all the paraphernalia on the mat in front of him, I am asked to sit facing him. And then he begins his incantations, beginning with the "lime-cutting." For this he takes one of our areca-nut crackers (the blade of which has a sharp edge) and, placing a lime between it, begins to chant. When he comes to a suitable pause, especially after certain loudly stressed syllables, he places the areca-nut cracker against my forehead and snap! the halves of the lime fall on either side of me. He keeps this up till all the limes are cut and strewn around me like heads at the foot of a guillotine on a specially busy day. Then he takes up the pot of water, unwraps the muslin cover, and a taking hold of a leafy twig of mango he starts off on a new set of incantations. And every now and then he dips the twig into the pot of water and sprays me with the water.

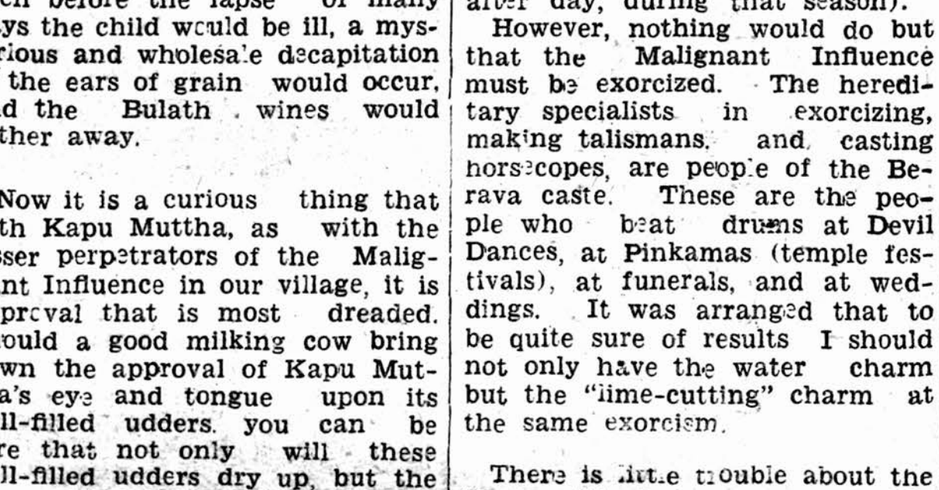
He ends the water charm with an extra energetic flourish of the tavig and an extra emphatic stress of the syllables of the Mantram (charm) and you are glad to stand up. But before you run off to play you are made to wash your hands and face with the water, and to gargle your mouth with it, and told to repeat this every morning till all the water is spent.

The days pass, and by assidous over-use the charm-water is exhausted, and lo and behold, your skin has become natural and blemishless again. Gladly you gaze heavenwards and notice that the mangoes are now not green but golden, and have been so for some days past, and, not quite caring whether the cure was due to the charming or to the eating of riper mangoes, you look for a stone to aim at a tantalizingly golden mango on a particularly high and otherwise unreachable branch.—"The Spectator."

Jane's mistress had been informed of Jane's betrothal, but the announcement was shortly followed by the news that the affair had been broken off.

"You're not going to marry that nice sweep, after all?" asked her mistress. "Why, I thought it was all settled."

"So it was, but the fact is, I saw him with a clean face for the first time last night, and I can't marry him. You've no idea how ugly he is when he's washed!"



RED-SEAL METAL & SILVER POLISH

Manufacturers:—
Sett & Dass Company.
78|79, Beadon St., Calcutta

SUPERIOR TO ANY FOREIGN MAKE

Gargle . . .

For Health & Beauty . . .

Good health is the basis of beauty. Protect your health and add to your beauty in this sure and simple way.

Gargle every day with Odol mouthwash. It effectively destroys disease-bearing germs and makes your breath sweet and fragrant.

Use Odol, the world-famous toothpaste, every night and morning. It is recommended by doctors and dentists.

Odol toothpaste cleans your teeth thoroughly, protects them from decay, and polishes them to a pearly whiteness.

Odol

MOUTHWASH AND TOOTHPASTE

May Lucky Numbers

We have purchased copies bearing the following Lucky Numbers for prices shown against the respective names:

1. Dr. D. K. BHARDVAJ,
Bull Temple Road,
Basawangudi,
BANGALORE CITY.
No. 876951 Rs. 50

2. K. V. NADKARNI,
Proctor House,
Proctor Street,
GRANT ROAD.
No. 749003 Rs. 25

3. MATHEW D'SOUZA,
Sales Analysis Dept.,
Burmah Shell Co.,
BALLARD ESTATE.
No. 868011 Rs. 25

4. K. DINESH CHANDRA,
Laud Mansion,
Queens Road,
BOMBAY.
NO. 630001 Rs. 10.

5. T. J. FERNANDIS,
CENTRAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
FORT
No. 751875 Rs. 10.

6. J. K. BHARUCHA,
142, MODI STREET.
Fort,
No. 869709 Rs. 10.

7. CAWASHA D. SARKARI,
554A, Girgaum Road,
BOMBAY 2.
No. 515613 Rs. 10.

8. R. P. SATYAN,
C/o R. Pandurangarao,
Block No. 2, Plot No. 224,
MATUNGA G. I. P.
No. 511517 Rs. 10.

9. E. DAVID,
5, Colaba Causeway,
FORT.
No. 870805 Rs. 5.

10. G. ABDULLA,
Nathani Building,
Khadak,
BOMBAY 9.
No. 633971 Rs. 5.

11. MIRZA ABDULLA BAIG,
Student, Bradley Night
High School,
GIRGAUM.
No. 875793 Rs. 5.

12. UTAMSINGH,
Store-keeper,
Station Supply Depot,
Bombay Castle,
BOMBAY.
No. 629015 Rs. 5.

13. A. M. MERCHANT,
139, Samuel Street,
BOMBAY 9.
No. 874033 Rs. 5.

14. H. VENKITESWARA IYER
(Journalist),
Thomdankulangara,
ALLEPPY.
No. 753809 Rs. 5.

15. R. N. KAVI (Pleader),
BIJAPUR.
No. 636807 Rs. 5.

16. K. B. JOSHI,
P. W. Inspector,
B. S. Rly.,
Wadhwan City,
KATHIAWAR.
No. 753672 Rs. 5.

17. ANDHRA LIBRARY,
Regimental Bazaar,
Secunderabad,
(DECCAN).
No. 637403 Rs. 5.

18. SHALOME BENJAMIN,
C/o Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.,
Supari Baug Road,
PAREL.
No. 747987 Rs. 5.

Those who have not as yet submitted their Copies bearing the following Lucky Numbers, for May 1935 are requested to send them to us immediately.

Rs. 100	Rs. 10 (for each copy)	Rs. 5 (for each copy)
755433	877938	517071
	638023	756913
Rs. 50	516989	629037
629507	757207	871519
	748909	509403
Rs. 25 (for each copy)		512938
507935		514603
637579		867899
		510537
		748931

CONSULT THIS REMARKABLE PSYCHIC TO-DAY!

He will positively aid you in the solution of your problems and assist you in the realisation of your desires with his Psychic Powers. Five Questions Re. 1-0-0 Monthly & Weekly Directions for the rest of 1935 Rs. 1-8-0 Extensive Whole life Rs. 3-0-0

Send your Date of Birth and enclose Value of Order in Indian Postal Orders which you can obtain in your Local P.O.

COMPLETE SATISFACTION ASSURED.

PROFESSOR SEKHAR,
THE GREAT MESMERIST & ZAMINDAR
ELLORE. (W. G. Dt.) (India.)

EYE TROUBLES?

Why suffer? Get a bottle of "CUREYE" at Re. 1 from your chemist and be cured. Proved supremacy with its infallible result on all sorts of eye diseases. Even the eye-surgeons wondered with its safe, sure & speedy action. From: JADAVJEE GOVERDHANDAS & CO., 58 & 60, Princess Street, Bombay.

Nudist Movement Spreads In Britain

Now Nearly 10,000 Votaries In 50 Camps All Over Country

Nearly 10,000 nudists will frolic in the sunshine and seclusion of more than 50 "camps" in all parts of Britain this summer, writes "The People".

Aged from two years to eighty, thin, plump, tall and short, typists, business men, middle-aged matrons, bookmakers, office clerks, and even clergymen are flocking to the nudist colonies every week-end.

"Yes, there are even clerwymen among our adherents.", an official of one of these organisations told me recently. "I know of at least three who are enthusiastic sun-bathers.

"One of them is the vicar of a large parish. Naturally he cannot attend the usual week-end gatherings of his particular sun-bathing society, but he spends every other minute he can gaining health, strength and rest basking among the secluded ferms of a woodland glade."

Many new colonies are opening up this summer. There are now about 15 prosperous groups within a radius of 30 miles of London.

Some of these have been established for years and their membership has increased so that they have repeatedly had to extend their accommodation.

"BRING A PARTNER"

"The popular idea cultivated by prudish people that sun-bathing is indecent is rapidly becoming extinct," this official told me. "We are seldom faced with the problem of persons seeking membership with ulterior motives. Perhaps this is because of the manner in which we go about initiation.

"When anyone applies for membership he generally has a recommendation from another member, although this is not essential. He is not made a member immediately. He is invited to the camp as the guest of the club.

"When he—or she—arrices there he may wear whatever he chooses. He can wear shorts and enjoy the sun with the rest or he may join the coterie of nudists who generally have a reserved space for themselves.

"It is only after he is completely satisfied that he will fit in with the life that he is accepted.

"One of the principal necessities is a partner of the opposite sex. When a man joins he is invariably asked to bring a partner with him. If he is married he brings his wife—if single, he may bring his finance.

"This balancing-up of the sexes has the instantaneous effect of putting an end to all questionable motives.

"As a matter of fact, there is absolutely no embarrassment after the first visit or two, and the benefits cannot be over-estimated. I know of many cases where people who have been sickly all their lives have regained health and happiness within a few weeks.

"The days are spent in sports, physical training and resting," said the official. "In the evening there is dancing in the club-house. Most of the clubs require that a dressing-gown at least be worn in the club-house. Dancing dress is nearly always flannels and summer frocks.

"There are only a few of the more isolated clubs where dancing in the nude is permitted."

"Here", he began, "is a practical business man, a man of great common sense, with no nonsense about him. No wasteful arts for him; no wanderings in the realms of fancy; no dreamer of—"

He caught the hostess's pleading eye. She was playing scales upon her lap.

"Ah", he concluded, "this man lives by the skill of his hands. I should say he is one of the most expert typists in the kingdom!"

"The Tragedy Of Man"

more searing than in the next scene, which is in Rome at the time of the persecution of the Christians. Adam is reincarnated as Sergiolus, a noble and a voluptuary, a backer of gladiators and with a following of doubtful women. His especial pleasure is watching Christians burn. But his dissolute world goes tumbling about his head before the teaching of Saint Peter. It would really seem as if man had been saved.

Despair

But no. For immediately we move on into the Middle Ages, with the simple teachings of Christianity reduced to the quibblings of theologians, and men in general just as selfish and debased as in the days of Rome's decay. Adam is now Tancred, who is noble and pure. But the crusaders under him loot, kill and commit rapine quite unmoved by the spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice which animates their great leader. In Adam's (Tancred's) sorrow we see Madach as almost despairing of man.

In this scene Adam is made to fall in love, not with Eve, but with her handmaiden, who would appear to be Helen of Troy. Unfortunately, the poet is no Marlowe, and readers are warned against expecting anything to compare with Marlowe:

Is this the face that launched
a thousand ships,
And burned the topless towers
of Ilium?

And perhaps she is not, after all, the Trojan Helen, for she gets her to a nunnery, an act which moves Madach to put into the mouth of Lucifer words which we may be very sure were written to voice a hope of his own words which establish him as a forerunner of the movement for the emancipation of women to get under way within the next decades:

Either Man sees in Woman but
the means
Of gratifying low desires, and
then,
With brutal hands, he robs her
tender face
Of poetry, love's chief and
crowning grace.
And, by his action, doth himself despoil;
Or, like a goddess, thrones her
on an altar,
And bleeds for her, or struggles
uselessly,
While her frustrated kisses all
are wasted.
Who can he never treat her as
a woman.
Who, as a woman hath her
sphere and place?

After a scene in which Adam is reincarnated as the astronomer Kepler we come to scenes which clearly were the objective of the poem, for they show in turn the failure of revolution and capitalism. And Madach, envisioning socialism, sees that also fail.

Failure Of Revolution

We witness the failure of revolution as a means of reformation in a scene laid in Paris. Lucifer stands at the guillotine to carry out the execution of Adam as Danton. Adam, speaking to the mob, predicts the like end within three months of Saint-Just who had condemned him, thus showing how revolution defeats itself as a panacea.

Capitalism is pilloried in London. In a great market place with the Thames and the Tower in the background, everything is

(Continued from page 21.)

for sale, including women to those who know how to bargain for them. Eve, as a simple girl, is sold by her mother. Scholars desert their books to become tipsy. The end is a Dance of Death about a newly dug grave. Man has again stultified himself.

And now we are introduced to socialism, or to communism if one likes. In the scene, laid in "a magnificent phalanstery," Adam and Lucifer wander about as spectators. But Adam soon finds that instead of a utopian commonwealth of mutual joy and assistance the group in the phalanstery has but a common will to absolute power. Eve, as a mother who has been working in the fields, returns to find that her child is to be taken away from her. She rebels, but collapses under the strain. And Adam, now thoroughly disillusioned as to the evolution of man, begs Lucifer to take him away. But in the clear airs of interstellar space, through which the angel bears him on his wings, incidentally a highly lyrical and powerful poetic interlude, the two encounter the Earth Spirit who battles with Lucifer for Adam. The Earth Spirit wins, not through force, but by winning over the mind of Adam. To Lucifer Adam cries:

Thou canst not shake my
soul! It still aspires!
Though science may redeem the
earth, in time
It, too, will pass away, like
everything
Which has fulfill'd its end. But
the idea,
Which gave it life, again will
rise triumphant.
So lead me back. I burn to see
what doctrine,
What new idea, on that redeemed earth,
Will next inspire me!

Hope Eternal

The drama ends with a return to the scene outside the walls of Paradise, with Adam and Eve awakening from their sleep. Eve does not know that she has been a part of Adam's long dream, but he, remembering it all, is aware of the various parts she has played. She tells him that she is to be a mother. Then he understands how man and woman may not be separated; only by their being together can the future be fulfilled.

God walks without the walls, as He had walked in the garden. The angel choir again sings. And the Lord tells Adam that He will aid him and his seed throughout the eons if help is asked in the proper spirit. He even informs Lucifer that he may live on in co-immortality with Himself, for, though one cannot suppress a smile at Madach's Lord having become so logical, He has accepted Lucifer's dictum that without negation there can be no positive. The Lord's last words to Adam are:

Man, I have spoken! Fight!
And, unfaltering, trust!

One may ask why a drama ending on so high a note is called by its author a tragedy, for, clearly, the note of the whole is optimistic, not pessimistic. Yet up to the end the drama is one succession of failures and frustrations. It is the mind of Adam which conquers, Madach, as is clear from his rejection of socialism, sees no immediate solution of social problems. But he does not falter in his belief that man will ultimately solve them. Therefore, life is still a tragedy; but a tragedy to which in time may come a supremely happy emergence. And because man's true life, because man as rational will is timeless, in the Idea there is now and ever victory.

One does not praise Madach, just as one does not praise the masters who are above critical eulogy. Their letters patent are evident in their works. Imre Madach, probably now for the first time introduced to English readers (for the modest translation put out some twenty-five years ago failed to attract attention), if not a Shakespeare, a Milton or a Goethe, is surely among the leaders. The scope of his drama, its pageantry, its clarity of thought, its unexcelled dignity, its finely sustained poetry even in translation, its resounding message of hope, its call to determined action all combine to place "The Tragedy of Man" among the great poetic dramas of the world.

EYE TROUBLES?

Try "EYEVANOE"—the best medication of the day acknowledged by the public and profession. Efficacy is its special merit. Literature and sample free. Research Chemical Works Post Box No. 12215, Calcutta (B.C.).

501 Washing Soap has become famous all over India, but did you know that there are three other 501 soaps? Just as 501 Washing Soap has been made specially for cotton clothes and general household work, so have these three other soaps been made specially for particular uses. They are 501 Special, for delicate fabrics; 501 Silk Flakes, for silk articles; and 501 Toilet Soap.

Next time you buy soap ask for the particular brand of 501 which is suitable to your requirements.

Tomco Sales Dept. TOMCO P. O. Box 528 Bombay

501 WASHING SOAP — for cotton clothes, and for general household purposes
501 SPECIAL — for prints and delicate fabrics
501 SILK FLAKES — for silks, art silks, satin etc.
501 TOILET SOAP — to keep the complexion flawless

THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., TATAPURAM & BOMBAY

SIGHT FOR SIGHTLESS

Inventor Of Visagraph Honoured

The Franklin Institute in Philadelphia has recently presented the John Price Wetherill Medal for 1935 to Robert E. Naumburg, the inventor of the Visagraph, through whose agency a scientific miracle is being wrought.

Heretofore sightless men, women and children have had to depend for reading material on that which is prepared especially for the blind, or upon the "reading aloud" of a sighted person.

In the Visagraph a blind person has an additional aid—an instrument which can almost be said to read for him, in that a beam of light scans the printed or typewritten page, causes mechanism to operate, whereupon there is produced in magnified raised type a copy of what it has read. Thus, there is presented to the trained, fingers, that are the eyes of the sightless, an entire page, easily removed by the reader from the machine which meanwhile automatically produces the next page.

The sheets of paper are so prepared that they can be read immediately, and can be preserved in a loose-leaf book for future use. The possessor of a Visagraph can build up a collection of books.

It is easy, for those who see, to pick up a newspaper, a letter or a book and read it whenever they desire; this has not heretofore been possible for the blind. But now, through the intervention of the Visagraph, a blind person may read as casually as the sighted, whatever he will. The student is even assured that a map or diagram contained in a textbook will be reproduced.—"New York Times."

MILK

Some Household Uses

It is worth while to remember that milk, which is fortunately almost always at hand in the house, is valuable for many different purposes.

Ink or iodine stains, if promptly treated with warm milk, may usually be washed out successfully afterwards. Warm milk should be applied to scorch marks on white cotton or linen articles, before they are washed, and put to bleach. To give lustre to white silk a little milk should be added to the rinsing water.

An inadequte supply of butter may be eked out, in an emergency, by the addition of hot hot milk, beaten in with a wooden spoon, in the proportion of half a pint to one pound. When large quantities of bread have to be buttered for sandwiches the butter will spread more easily if a little hot milk is beaten into it.

Stale rolls, cakes, or buns, if dipped in milk and slowly heated in a moderate oven, are much more appetising.

Tinned thick soups of various kinds may be improved and also made to go farther by the addition of hot milk.

In slight cases of choking, after the obstruction has been removed, milk may be given as a soothing drink.—"Manchester Guardian."

32 TEETH AT BIRTH

A baby has been born in Kunszentmiklos, Hungary, with a complete set of thirty-two teeth.

LEPROSY and LEUCODERMA

Whatever extensive and however long-standing cured absolutely in four weeks. Success guaranteed. Particulars on request. KAMLA WORKS (B.C.), PANCHPOTA (Bengal).

Dr. J. G. Stuld of New Orleans is pictured with a boy aged 10, whom he cured of infantile paralysis by a new method. At the right is a girl aged 3, the latest to escape a life of physical handicap because of twisted bones. Dr. Stuld uses the blood of a healthy person for his treatment. In the case of the girl he used the blood of a young interne. This was injected into the fatty part of the back nearest the hip-bone, with a needle. Approximately 100 ccs of blood were used. Her reaction followed that same day. Within a few weeks all symptoms of paralysis had vanished.

Towards Better Health

Development And Present Situation Of Dietitics As a Modern Science

(By "TYRTAEUS")

While the subject of dietetics has at all times received attention and a system of nutrition on a communal or racial basis evolved in all cultures and civilizations in accompaniment of complicated and quasi-religious ritualism (do not the Jewis as a historically civilized race lead in this?) the modern attitude and approach towards it strike one as quite remarkable and characteristic of the modern outlook.

AESTHETICS OF NUTRITION

For one thing, dietetics to-day assume the laboratory that is to say, purely utilitarian aspect in definite contrast to the one conveyed by Brillant Savarin's dictum that the discovery of each new dish in the human dietary was a gain for civilization: there is at any rate, an element' of aesthetics traceable in the gastronome's view of dietetics although one might argue, not without justification, that asthetics or social culture could well be blended with utility that moreover affected the course and destiny of a civilization. In other words the human race could eat elegantly but eat well as well: and the Greek wisdom and balance could easily be juxtaposed against the gross Roman feeling (may one not detect in it an early seed of the decadence that precipitated the crash of the empire?)

A PARADOX

One might, in any case, reasonably infer that antiquity did not neglect the importance of dietetics judging by he specimens of physical human beauty and prowess that have survived those dead exquisite civilizations. Nor can the modern age do without the inspiration and idealism breathed out, shall one say, by the Greek statues of gods and athletes and every modern gymnastic system is found aiming at the poise, style and general beauty of form represented in these types of perfection in the human body. But the modern problems are quite different in character and the technique employed in the successful solution of them is naturally influenced by it. Dietetics, for instance, becomes a social or national problem under the stress of war economic blockade or a tragic (if of purely human origin) calamity like the economic crisis through which we are actually passing at this moment and paradoxically enough, the subject has received the greatest attention and contributed to the wealth of knowledge about the problems created by it under the conditions of one of the most tragic situations of this character.

THE NEW BACKGROUND

The new science of dietetics, then, is a war-baby like its cousin, the plastic surgery which is having such a vogue in the beauty parlours as well as in surgical clinics of the U.S.A. No doubt, a great deal of research in the department of nutrition preceded the War years: but the most important discoveries both in laboratory-experiments and in the larger field of operations in social regulation are largely the result of the War and the years of misery and want it ushered in. The shortage in human rations led for instance, to the appointment of the Food Committee in England in 1915 and several scientists in the Scandanavian countries made important discoveries in food values when they were forced to feed millions with potato and other proletarian and contemptible food-stuff. Modern conditions of life brought in by industrialism and all the institutions created by it could claim an equal share in the new orientation of this subject. The change in the mode of life introduced by this social evolution, the deterioration brought about in the human physique, the demands made by machinery and the reaction produced in the form of a definite lowering of stamina and vulnerability to disease all equally contribute directly or indirectly, to the position dietetics occupies at the present movement in the heirarchy of the social science.

BALANCED DIET

The entire course of movement of this science may be briefly described as directed towards what has been described as "Balanced Diet", a system of diet which stresses the necessity of combining all the principles of essential nutrition in a single dietary while at the same time, placing it on a basis of economic practicability and simplicity the last of which sums up, in the view of the present writer, the predominant note touched by a powerful, general world-conscousness that has been shaping a definite, optimistic outlook and will-to-action to-day. It is natural then that any really useful system of dietetics should be established that considered not merely the demands imposed by the results of laboratory observations but the scope of operation of these demands in accordance with the actual conditions of life in which they have to be introduced. From that viewpoint, any propaganda that was directed towards this objective is to be welcomed, especially in a country like ours with its scandalous lack of what is called social hygiene or safeguards and the pamphlet* before me contains this most important and valuable propaganda. Before analyzing its contents, in another article one has no hesitation in accepting the truth of Sir Robert McCarrison's praise of it as "one of the best of its kind I have ever seen."

*"Balanced Diet" published by Dr. H. V. Tilak, M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S, (Edin:) etc. at B. D. D. Chawl No. 11 DeLisle Road, Bombay. As. 4|-

FREE BOOK ON Diabetes! Reveals STARTLING New Theory!
Hundreds CURED daily! Get a Copy TO-DAY and cure yourself AT HOME!
VENUS RESEARCH LABRY.
P.O.BOX 387. CALCUTTA.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

DOCTOR RECEIVES FREEDOM OF CITY

His Career had Been One Long Triumph Over Tremendous Odds

Dr. Vitruvius Harold Wyatt Wingrave, of Lyme Regis, Dorset, aged seventy, has earned the highest honours in the medical profession, says the "Sunday Express."

Yet Dr. Wingrave was stricken down at the height of his career, and his life since has been one long triumph over tremendous handicaps.

He attended a diphtheria case and contracted an illness which left him blind in one eye, partly paralysed and stone deaf.

Undaunted he continued his medical duties and is still consulting pathologist to the London Throat and Ear Hospital.

With movement and sight handicapped and unable to hear he carried out research work into the connection between tuberculosis and nasal disease.

His researches brought relief and hope to thousands of sufferers.

Now his native city of Coventry is to make him a freedom in recognition of his achievements.

JUNE
LUCKY NUMBERS

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of June was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "Lucky Numbers" for June.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle", Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Bombay The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money order.

The holders of the Lucky Number copies may personally deliver the same at our Office and receive payment between 11-0 A. M. and 5 P. M. on any working day.

WE SHALL PURCHASE COPIES BEARING THE NUMBERS AS SHOWN BELOW FOR THE PRICE MARKED AGAINST EACH NUMBER.

Rs. 100

562873

Rs. 50

(for each copy)

449831

682574

Rs. 25

(for each copy)

327855

705637

569073

686159

Rs. 10

(for each copy)

570513

328765

689017

451184

708936

559707

320873

673409

439930

705017

Rs. 5

(for each copy)

679043

440137

701845

558032

318993

691037

450935

711008

569324

330871

685032

446073

703207

564188

325577

682549

444111

699003

564352

321098

Abolish The Honeymoon!

It Keeps Alive Set Of Ideas And Values Which Are Hopelessly At Variance With Modern Marriage And Simply Bristles With Dangers, Says Mary Borden

It is extraordinary to me how the honeymoon has managed to survive. It belongs so obviously to past ages, says Miss Mary Borden (Mrs. E. L. Spears), the famous novelist and author of "The Technique of Marriage," in an interview with a "Tit-bits" representative. When social relations were far less complicated, it may have had a place, but why it should remain such an ingrained institution in the twentieth century, puzzles me. Traditional beliefs and customs do drag on interminably, of course, and in some cases I would be the last to codemn them, but to me there is something hopelessly artificial in surrounding two newly-married people with a temporary glamour which cannot last, at the expense of possibly half the bridgegroom's yearly income. Six months' money on a two week's honeymoon! Six months' money to stress the quite wrong assumption that sex is the main object of marriage. Which brings me to one of the great dangers of the honeymoon.

At some time in their lives all lovers cease to be passionate, and then comes the real test of affection. I have always believed that real love for your husband or wife develops after you have ceased to be "in love," as the phrase goes.

The honeymoon keeps alive a set of ideas and values which are hopelessly at variance with modern marriage, and to my mind it would be far better if it were completely abolished. It exaggerates the importance of sex out of all proportion.

As I see things, it would be far better for a newly-married couple to return to their normal life the day following marriage. Let the girl attend to her home and the man to his work.

WRECKED AT THE START.

How sweet their leisure hours together would be. And what a far better idea they would get of the actual life they must now lead as partners for years. With the honeymoon, they taste a form of living which can only last a week or two, and when they return to normal, everyday routine, it seems drab and monotonous. The very reaction gives a bad start to marriage. They are finding disappointments in the very first month.

It is difficult suddenly to uproot a tradition like the honeymoon, and perhaps it might be better to compromise in the early stages. For instance, if this honeymoon must persist, then let it wait until the newly-married couple have settled down to what will be their normal life, and have faced and defeated the inevitable difficulties that arise. Then, when they know what normal married life means, let them take a short holiday or honeymoon. It may be eight, nine or ten months after marriage. The time is not of great consequence, provided they have adjusted themselves to the new life they are to lead. This, to my mind, offers the greatest guarantee for a happy and lasting marriage.

However, I should prefer to see the honeymoon gradually fading out altogether. The thing simply bristles with dangers. I can, perhaps, best illustrate these dangers by giving you a concrete instance that came to my notice some time ago. A young man was forced to break off his honeymoon and take his wife home to her people. He was deeply devoted to her, but her disgust and fear completely overwhelmed him. From that time matters grew worse until he allowed her to divorce him on grounds which slurred his reputation badly. I believe that young man still thinks that if he had been more gentle, more sensitive in his love making, he might have avoided all that trouble, but he is wrong. This particular girl was hyper-sensitive. Her modesty was a disease, and I doubt whether any man could have made her into a normal, loving wife. But I wonder if she would have been different had they tried the experiment of first living together normally, for a period, before taking their honeymoon. Possibly not, because hers was an extreme case.

SILENT SUFFERING.

You may argue that if she had loved her husband sufficiently she would have suffered in silence, and gradually accustomed herself to a normal life. She would have endured her honeymoon for the sake of her lover. How paradoxical! To talk of enduring a honeymoon!

Many marriages that might have begun and continued happily, start wrong because of the honeymoon. I am sure that this holiday, whose only reason for existence is pleasure, is very often not pleasant at all, but a very difficult, painful, disappointing business, nerve-racking both to the man and the woman. Yet the convention of bliss connected with the honeymoon is so strong that vanity forbids people to admit that it was anything less than the most heavenly experience of their lives, and they often succeed in seeing it in that way in memory.

I have the greatest pity for a good many girls starting their married life with a honeymoon. They go on their honeymoon because everyone has a honeymoon, and they are disappointed and frightened. So disappointed, perhaps, in their own sensations, that they are convinced they do not love their husbands. Perhaps so badly frightened that it will take them years to find normal contacts anything but ugly and horrible. That depends on the man, and because so much depends on him, I feel even more for the man than for her.

As a preparation for normal, everyday married life the honeymoon has no value at all. Even at its best, when it is a tremendous success, the honeymoon is no more normal than a drinking bout, or any other extravagant form of self-indulgence.

Before going to bed each night, drink a cup of VITACUP. This soothing beverage will help you to fall asleep quickly and will ensure sound and restful sleep all through the night, at the same time building up your strength for the next day's activities.

VITACUP is made from pure malt, full cream milk, eggs and chocolate, balanced to suit all climatic conditions. It is delicious to taste and easily digested, and should be taken whenever you are feeling tired or run-down. There is no better food beverage than VITACUP, whatever you pay.

A quarter pound tin of VITACUP contains sufficient for more than 20 cups. There is also a half pound tin containing twice the quantity. Each tin is specially packed to suit local climatic conditions.

Lower in price, hermetically sealed and untouched by human hand

VITACUP

COLEMAN AND COMPANY LIMITED, WINCARNIS WORKS, NORWICH, ENGLAND

The March Of Science

SCIENCE JOTTINGS

Birds have three eyelids.

* * * *

Some Caterpillars increase in size 10,000 times in thirty days.

* * * *

Nature takes 400 years to produce an inch of fertile topsoil.

* * * *

Cows have better memories than horses.

* * * *

Thirteen Passengers can ride in a two-and-a-half-ton soaring plane now under construction in Russia.

* * * *

Prehistoric Lizard tracks, 225,000,000 years old, have been found in the heart of the business district of Lincoln, Neb.

* * * *

Sunlight strikes the Rock of remembrance in the new War Memorial at Melbourne, Australia, only once a year, at 11 a.m., November 11, the exact moment the armistice, ending the World War, went into effect.

CATTLE FODDER FROM WOOD PULP

Synthetic food made from sawdust soon may enter the realm of commerce. Experimenters have already succeeded in transforming small batches of wood pulp, by chemical treatments, into cattle fodder. Now Dr. Friedrich Bergius, celebrated German chemist, is developing the process on a large scale at Mannheim, Germany. Scrap logs are pulverized and "digested" in huge tanks where the non-edible cellulose of the wood is converted into edible carbohydrates. A mealy, nutritive fodder for livestock is the present product, with human food looming as a distinct possibility.

PARIS HONOURS INVENTOR OF THE CINEMA

M. Louis Lumiere, the man who invented the cinema, was honoured by the Municipal Council of Paris last month on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of his invention. After the president of the council had extolled his work, M. Lumiere was presented with a gold medal of the City of Paris.

It was at the end of 1895 that the first cinema-goers were taken into a cellar where for twenty minutes they were regaled by a spectacle which include such subjects as a babies' quarrel, a blacksmith at work, a train, a game of cards, sea pictures, and workers leaving the Lumiere factory at Lyons. The first show brought in 35 francs.

Seated beside M. Louis Lumeiere at the official reception was his brother Auguste, who helped him in all his inventions.

Don't neglect
PILES
THE world's only remedy based on the latest Merz Patent Fat-free principle that can cure Piles is Recto-Serol. Marvellous quick relief and a sure cure is your reward if you use it now.
Cure it with
Continental Drug Co. of India P. O. Box 996, Bombay.
At all Chemists
THE WORLD'S STANDARD CURE FOR PILES, BLIND, BLEEDING, ABSCESS, FISSURE, FISTULA, IN ANY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT.
Recto-Serol
Recto-Serol C.D.C.
Made in Germany.

NEW INVENTION BY MARCONI

Wireless Ray Capable Of Stopping Motor Engines

The curiosity caused by a communique stating that Premier Mussolini and high army officers had attended a demonstration by Senator Guglielmo Marconi of an invention made by him has been increased by an admission by the inventor of wireless, states the Rome correspondent of the "New York Times."

The Senator says he has been working of late on a line of research totally unconnected with the ultra-short-wave and micro-wave experiments to which he had dedicated the last few years. No information has been made available, however, concerning the nature of the latest invention. It is said to be a military secret and as such will not be divulged for the present.

WAR RAY MAY BE HIS WORK

Some newspapers abroad have published in this connection reports that Senator Marconi had directed a new wireless ray against motor cars passing on a road near Rome, causing their engines to stop. The inventor denied this report. It is noted, however, that he denied having directed a ray against passing motor cars and not that he had invented or was working on the invention of a ray capable of stopping internal combustion engines.

The denial does not, therefore, completely rule out the possibility that this is the research on which he is engaged. It is pointed out that this problem has already been solved in theory. The spark plugs of internal combustion engines are a miniature sending and receiving wireless stations, as every one knows who has had occasion to note the way in which passing automobiles sometimes interfere with short-wave radio reception.

DISTANCE GIVES PROBLEM

By emitting a series of impulses of a suitable wave length it should be possible to stop an engine, experts say, but the difficulty is to emit impulses of sufficient intensity to stop engines at considerable distances.

There is nothing for the present, however, to indicate that this is the problem on which Senator Marconi is working. Some persons are inclined to think he is working on television. The undoubted military character of his work seems to rule out that guess.

HIGHER PLANE SPEED

Speeds of 500 miles an hour or more for commercial airplanes in the near future are forecast by chemists as a result of the development of new types of gasoline, already under test, which are expected to provide an unprecedented output of power.

RADIO-PHONOGRAPH

Radio and phonograph are combined in a compact portable set which weighs less than fourteen pounds. A tiny electric motor rotates the phonograph turntable. The radio receiver, used both for picking up broadcasts and for reproducing phonograph recordings, employs a five-tube superheterodyne circuit.

A MECHANICAL WRIST

A "mechanical wrist" built into a new case for a fever thermometer saves effort in shaking down the mercury, and lessens the chance of breaking the instrument. When the spring handle is given an easy to-and-fro motion, the thermometer rocks back and forth, tapping against a metal seat. A few swings are sufficient to bring the mercury column below "normal."

FOUR-EYED FISH

A pair of four-eyed fish from Southern Mexico, first of their kind ever brought to this country, recently went on exhibition at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. Swimming along the surface of the water, the fish use one pair of their eyes to watch what is going on above, while the other pair is directed in the water beneath them. The air-and water-eyes have separate retinas but use the same lenses. a different part of the same bulging lense serving for each.

ROADS IN COLOURS

Coloured concrete, said to reduce the glare of sunlight during the day and the reflected dazzle of headlights at night. is being tried out on highways in England.

Mr. J. P. Pandya, has just returned to India after undergoing two years' training in the tobacco industry of Europe. He worked in the largest tobacco factory of the world owned by the Swedish Government, namely the Swedish Tobacco Monopoly, and also the biggest German factory, the "Lande." He was also affiliated with cigarette factories of England, France and Holland. He visited the factories and tobacco fields in U.S.A. Mr. Pandya is the son of Mr. Sarju Prasad, a director of the United Tobacco Co. Ltd., Allahabad.

STEAM LOCOMOTIVE AT 120 MILES P. H.

Called the fastest in the world, a steam locomotive just completed at Schenectady, N.Y., is declared to be capable of a speed of more than 120 miles an hour. The streamlined giant will shortly go into service on the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, where it will maintain a 6½-hour schedule between Chicago and the twin cities. Burning oil, it develops a relatively high steam pressure of 300 pounds to turn the seven-foot drivers. Roller bearings reduce friction, permitting quick and smooth acceleration, and no oiling or greasing will be required along the engine's run. Its brilliantly coloured shell, painted yellow, red, and gray, gives the locomotive a striking appearance.

X-RAY MOVIES

X-ray movies, first demonstrated by German pioneers several years ago and now developed to a point well past the experimental stage, are helping physicians to fight disease at the Victoria War Memorial Hospital in England. The new technique, as used in practical medical work, permits the filming of the bones and internal organs in action. One of its most important applications aids patients with joint diseases; for example, it is now possible to take motion pictures showing the action of the bones as a patient flexes his wrist, and, comparing films made over a period of time, to observe what progress has been made toward recovery. A movie camera photographs the X-ray images appearing on a standard fluorescent viewing screen, and the developed film is projected on a twelve-foot screen for examination, giving an effective enlargement of the original X-ray picture.

ROBOT TRAIN INDEX

An automatic train information both, recently installed at the Victoria Station in London, England, provides convenient aid for the bewildered traveller. When he punches a button corresponding to the station to which he wants to go, he receives a printed card showing at what time the next train leaves, and thus it spared the labour of puzzling over a complicated time-table.

FOUNTAIN-PEN RAZOR

A pocket safety razor no bulkier than a fountain pen, which it closely resembles, has just been introduced. To open it for use, a cap at one end is unscrewed and the handle, with the cross-head clipped to it, withdrawn. The head is then screwed in place and the razor is ready for service.

MASTER KEY IN KING'S RING

Rings worn by royalty have played a romantic part in history, but a modern monarch, King George V of England, will soon make use of one with a thoroughly practical purpose. The unusual accessory contains a master key that opens the doors of a suburban house just completed for the British sovereign. For use, the ring is slipped from the finger and the key extended; at other times the key lies folded within the ring.

ROBUST HEALTH IN 10 DAYS.

More than One Hundred Thousand pupils of all ages enjoy ROBUST HEALTH and EVERLASTING STRENGTH by My Scientific System of Exercises! Why not YOU? If you are suffering from Nervous Breakdown, Vital Depression, Constipation, Indigestion, or from any other annoying defect, so called incurable, I give you proof in 10 days that you can be cured of your malady. Write now for my FREE BOOK "My Scientific System of Graduated Physical Culture," which is fully illustrated. Send 2 annas stamp in a thick closed cover for postage with your full address to Prof. M. V KRISHNA RAO, Cotacamund (S. India).

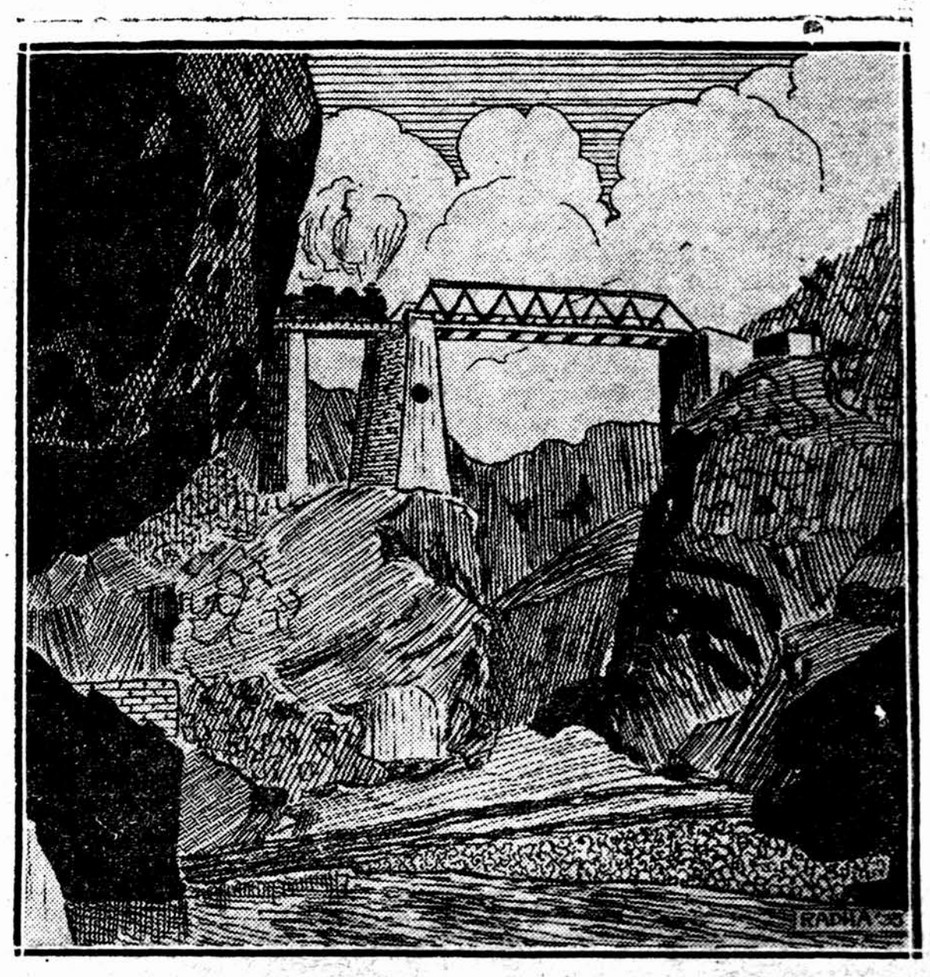
Chappar Rift Railway Bridge:

Connecting Link To Quetta : : : : : : By Radha

Providence having willed it, Quetta stands well established, for some time to come, in world news. Hence it would be but in the nature of things that anything written pertaining to Quetta or of any of its surrounding villages will be read with interest. So, I need offer no apology for this article.

Crossing the famous Chappar Rift, running through a length of land barren of vegetation and devoid of any verdure, rugged and rocky and full of hill crags, the Sind Peshin line—part of the North Western Railway—was opened in 1885. It runs from Sibi through the hills of Baluchistan via Harnai to Quetta. Another line constructed some ten years later runs through the Bolan pass and it is by this latter line that trains now mostly proceed to Quetta from Karachi and Lahore. This has resulted in putting the Sind Peshin line off the usual route, thus depriving the average traveller the chance of seeing the wonderful Chappar Rift.

The Chappar Rift is three miles long and about two thousand feet deep from the top of the hills to the entrance to the gorge. This rock canyon is a huge fisure running at right angles to a mountain range. There being neither road nor track through these mountain ranges, one can only see this famous rift by train. Proceeding from Quetta the railway line through the Gorge falls away steeply towards Sibi. Taking advantage of this natural gradient, when proceeding to Sibi, steam is shut off in the engine. The actual Chappar Rift is entered about a mile below Mangi Railway Station. Pulling out of Mangi Railway Station the train gets into accelerated speed as it rushes down the gradient, turns abruptly to the right and passes over a lofty and huge bridge of two spans and rushes into tunnels hewn out of solid rock. These tunnels are hewn out on the sloping hill-side to allow the passage of the railway track on its precipitous ledge along the side of the Gorge and through the Gorge. Rushing in serpentine twists the train madly tears its way through innumerable tunnels and yet more tunnels, finally the deadening roar of flying wheels on metals is reverberated thunderingly as the engine booms on its way over a gigantic and lofty bridge flung across the deep chasm of the Gorge 230 or so feet above the bed of the tiny rivulet that meanders its way down the base of the Gorge The tunnels unlike railway tunnels generally, are peculiarly pierced liberally with windows or ventilaters on one side. Passing the last tunnel the train girdles the mouth of the Gorge in horseshoe formation and slowly puffs up to a standstill at Dirgi station.



The Chappar Rift Gorge with the Railway Bridge.

This marvel of engineering skill, when completed, was opened by H. R. H. The Duchess of Connaught on 27-3-1935 and is named the Margaret Louise Bridge.

Basava Of Karnatak

(Continued from page 11.)

cipline, denying the facilities that nature has given to man.

Preaches Dignity Of Labour

Basava preached that every one must work and none should beg, even the priests. He adopted the great principle of self-help and exhorted his followers to stand independent.

According to Basava, not to work is to commit sin and to displease God. In this connection, it is very interesting to note that Mahatma Gandhi preaches the same principles to-day. It can be rightly maintained that Basava is almost the first Indian thinker who preached the dignity of labour and stopped all beggary. He alone preached that work (Kayaka) led to salvation (Kailasa). He voices these principles in his "Vachanas" thus:—

"Mere strings of words such as "God is the soul of all created beings" will never do, instead of the work which is your duty. You ought to work for the servants of God. You yourself ought to work with an eager mind. You yourself ought to work labouring with your body. If you do not work with your body, how will God be pleased with you?"

"I labour in my fields for the sake of my masters; I trade for the sake of God; I accept service with others for the sake of servants; for, I know that whatever Karma I do Thou dost subject me to the enjoyment of the fruit of that Karma."

Equality Of Woman

Basava laid down a strict moral code for his followers. He advised them to give up meat and liquor, and his voice was heard. This was a great achievement. It was not easy for those converts who came from the lower classes to become strict vegetarians. But the sincerity underlying Basava's preachings was so deep that his people could not but follow him.

According to Basava, women ought to posses the same social privileges as men. All wearers of the Linga irrespective of their sex were proclaimed equal in the eyes of God. Basava tells us that just as man has the right to choose his wife, so has woman to select her husband after she attains her age. Hence child-marriage among Lingayats becomes impossible. Widows were allowed to marry. Woman underwent the same religious ceremony as man; and the Lingayat woman was regarded as high as a Lingayat man. Needless to add that Basava believed in one God whom he called the Universal.

He Enriched Kannada Literature

Basava contributed a great deal for the enrichment of Karnatak culture. He not only founded a new healthy sect, but enriched the language of the province. His message was not for the pandit trained in metaphysical discussions. He appealed to the heart of the common people in their own simple tongue. He spoke pithy words of advice in chaste Kannada. His sayings, called "Vachanas" in Kannada, may be rightly called the Upanishads of the Kannada race. Basava compares favourably well with Buddha in many respects. Both the teachers preached Ahimsa; both of them worked for the uplift of the fallen; both condemned the caste-system and both the thinkers chose the vernacular of the people to propagate their doctrines.

In the galaxy of great social reformers in India, Basava is undoubtedly a bright star, the magnitude of which can only be realised by those who are fully aware of the moral degradation of the Hindu society in the twelfth century. The rigours of the caste system were eating into the vitals of the society. Religious leaders were breaking their heads over questions of vital importance to the society. Moral cowardice, mental degeneration and social degradation were to be seen on all sides. Early marriages, meaningless rituals and superfluous ceremonies were the order of the day. The Brahmin oppressed the Shudras, the rich cared not for the poor and the strong ill-treated the weak. South India was in need of a great social reformer, and Karnatak was fortunate in giving birth to Basava who appeared on the scene.

His Pure Character

Large numbers of men and women from all over South India joined him and missions were soon established in several parts of the country. But greater than his creed and reforms, was his character, pure, gentle, full of sweetness and loving kindness. He lived with the poor, taught them, served them and consoled them. Still, across the centuries, the story of Basava's life moves our admiration. In any history of Indian religion Basava is sure to be given a prominent place. He belongs to the galaxy of those reformers of the world who from time to time toiled for the uplift of the fallen humanity in order to save it from ignorance, superstition and degradation.

ANNUAL READING

One year monthly details Rs. 2, Weekly details Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 future questions Re. 1. V.P. As. 5. Send writing time, sex and approximate age or date & time of birth. Catalogue free.

HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE.
TIRUTTANI, (S. INDIA).

Gentlemen, for Your Kind Remembrance please!

That Dr. Richard Weiss'

VIRILINETS & FERTILINETS

For Men For Women

Are mono-hormonal preparations, made from fresh germ-glands. Their power intensified through their being activated by suitable catalysts mineral vitamins having been subjected to ultra violet rays, to remove complaints of Sexual weakness in men & sterility in women.

Available in Tablets and Ampoules.

Literature etc. from Sole Distributors for India:

MADAN TRADING Co., 181, Princess St., BOMBAY 2.

Man Or Nature?

By Kekashroo Khujesta Seervai

"Man has conquered Nature," "Science has harnessed Nature," etc. Such titles have these days, attracted our eyes often enough. Man, in his glory, thinks or better stil,, dissimulates that he is God.

No doubt science has advanced to a greater perfection to-day than yesterday. New discoveries and inventions bring us closer to Nature, but still it is blasphemy to say "Man has subdued Nature." Nature, as she exists; can never be made subservient. She obeys no one but God. She, no doubt, helps man to try and discover her secrets; but that does not for a moment prove that man has become God?

Yea, man with the help of Nature has turned tons of wasted waters to useful purposes. He has built dams, irrigation canals, artificial lakes etc., with Nature standing shoulder to shoulder with him. In some places snow has been stored to help man in his dire needs. In more ways than one Nature has always been his best friend; but has ever refused to be his slave.

Nature knows no earthly laws. She bows to the Divine Commands. Man may utilise lacs and lacs of rupees to adorn his constructions, with her help, but at the will of the Almighty, these lacs, as well as years of toil, all become useless.

MAN APT TO FORGET.

Had not man wasted his crores and his years of hard-work to beautify Tokio and Yokohama, before the great earthquake and fire of 1923? These two elements raized to the ground the good work of man, in the twinkling of an eye.

Beautiful Behar was shaken up and ruined in a few hours. It had taken man a century to build it.

Quetta, the military-station, and the guardian of India in the North-West became a city of yesterday. The splendour that was Quetta is ruins just now. It will take again years to rebuild it.

Pompeli and Hercuaneam were washed out in a night. They stood no trial against the wrath of Vesuvius. Krakatoa was wiped out from the map of the world, in a few seconds.

Only recently Formosa, the champion supplier of camphor to the world was at the mercies of Nature.

So much for earthquakes and fire. Man braggs he has conquered air. Has he? It is true he flies, but where is his pride before sand-storms and whirlwinds? These conquer him.

"Pride goeth before destruction," is a profound maxim. Pride is the cardinal vice of man. The great empires of yester-years were all lost through pride. Babylonian, Egyptian, Persian, Chinese civilisations, to mention only a few, fell through pride. These lessons are before us; but still man is apt to forget.

"Takkabbur ma kua zinhar ai peskar
Ke ruzi ze dastash darai ke sar."

It may not be to-day, or tomorrow, but sometime in the future, our civilisation too will fall through pride.

Nature can never, never be conquered, and Man is her slave, she is the slave of God.

BRITAIN PRIZES ITS FREE PRESS

Sir K. Wood Deplores Sinister Sign Of The Times

Sir Kinsgley Wood, the former Postmaster General and now Minister of Health, spoke of the freedom of the press at a dinner of the Periodical Trade Press and Weekly Newspaper Proprietors' Association in London.

He said there were two valuable features of the British press —its independence and its freedom. One of the most sinister signs of the times was that the press in so many countries had lost its liberty, that public opinion was suppressed, and that only what a dictator thought or said was allowed to appear in any journal, grat or small. "We in this country prize a free press as much as we value free speech," he added. "They are two essentials to a free people which we will never relinquish."

Earl and Countess of Athlone as they attended the annual service of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in St. Paul's Cathedral last month. The earl, brother of Queen Mary, was installed as chancellor of the order.

Paintings Held To Ransom

£10,000 Demanded For Famous Works Stolen From Brooklyn Museum

The return of four priceless Old Masters, stolen from the Brooklyn Museum in April, 1933, has revealed one of the most amazing plots in the history of crime in New York.

Ten paintings in all were stolen from the museum, including such famous work as Vandyck's portrait of Senor Miosa, Roger van der Weyden's "Portrait of a Younk Man," Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait of Miss Barnard, the "Annunciation," by Fra Angelico, Fouquet's portrait of Louis XI, "Christ's Ascension," by Rubens, and Bernardino's "Head of Christ."

After the robbery, the thieves suggested that the paintings be ransomed, and the return of today's batch of four works is held as indicating the good faith of the thieves that they will return the others if the ransom of 50,000 dollars (£10,000) is paid.

The paintings returned were found lying on top of a newspaper kiosk to which the thieves, during the ransom negotiations, had directed the museum authorities. Which are the four paintings returned is not revealed by the museum authorities.

Negotiations for the ransom of the remaining paintings are reported to be incomplete.

The lightest and daintiest biscuit

Golden Puff is a delicious flaky biscuit — and is excellent for general table use

Other Peek Frean varieties
Pat-a-Cake, Shortcake, P.F. Assorted, Butter Puff Cheeselets, Glaxo, etc.

MADE BY PEEK FREAN LONDON

Agents:—Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd.,., Bombay & Calcutta; T. Motandas & Co., Grp. Boulton Market Karachi; Parry & Co., Madras; Harperink Smith & Co., Ltd., Rangoon: Mr. J. H. B. Fernando, 81-83, Chatham Street, Colombo, Ceylon.

JUPITER GENERAL

has a net-work of agencies throughout the country.

J7

JUPITER GENERAL

has claim settling agents throughout the world.

J8

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The joy of my heart knew no bounds last Sunday. Slowly and steadily my dream of a great brotherhood of the children of all India is being realised. How fine it was, looking at happy children playing merrily and enjoying immensely!

Under the auspices of Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and under the guidance of Sarimati Urmila Mehta, a meeting of the children residents of Khar was called on last Sunday, the 7th instant at 4 p.m.

Happy, happy happy pair.

in the Sharda Mandir. How many children, do you think, attended the function?

HOW MANY CAME

Ten—No! Twenty—No! Forty—No! Seventy—No! Hundred?—Yes, they were hundred and an odd more! Mr. Parmar, Principal of the Sharda Mandir and his staff of teachers helped us a great deal in conducting the meeting. Besides them Shrimati Shantiben Desai and Messrs. Menon and Batliwala also came to "do the job."

Two groups of children were formed: One consisting of children below eight, and the other of children from eight to twelve years old. The first group worked under the charge of Mrs. Desai and the other one under the guidance of Mrs. Mehta. And all others also helped, of course.. .....

GAMES AND STORIES

We started with games. Children played for about an hour, and still did not seem to have got tired. As children laughed and chased each other, some giving yells of victory, the others crying out the notes of encouragement—I felt thrills within me, and in their mood of happiness, I felt the more happy.....

Then we sat all together in the hall, and Mr. Prabhu began to relate a story. He did it wonderfully well. Being trained at Bhavnagar he has a special knack of relating stories to children. They were all attention and joined with him in all his gestures of mockery, laughing outbursts and crying yells. The atmosphere was lovely and pleasant throughout.

NEXT TIME WHAT?

After them leaflets giving a short description of Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, were distributed. And Mr. Parmar instructed children to give those to their parents and guardians. Let us hope they would gladly allow their children to be formally enrolled in the Association, and let us hope they would permit them to attend their meetings regularly. The function ended with a distribution of dried fruits packet to each child.

We are meeting again at the same place on this Sunday at 8 a.m. Some other friends have also been invited to help in the work. So, we hope enthusiasm will prevail as ever; and children will have an opportunity "to get education through entertainment," as our motto suggests, and be "as happy as possible to let them be good by themselves," according to our very first aim.

OTHER CENTRES

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, a member of the Board of Directors of Balkan-ji-Bari, had called a formal meeting of certain workers on Friday last at her place. At this meeting Bro. Shewak, organiser of the Children's Association, gave them an idea of the working of the Bari in Sind, and suggested to them the possibilities of greater success of such an association at Bombay.

After a short discussion, it was decided that Mrs. Yodh with the help of Mrs. Bhatia and Mrs. Mehta might see certain other persons who are interested in the education of children. Mrs. Yodh has already started her work, and it is hoped a branch of the Association will soon be started somewhere at Gowalia Tank. Thus, as the workers go on increasing their interest in the movement, centres at other places will automatically be formed.

SHARDA MANDIAR

I wonder if the workers who have now taken up this new task should be thanked? Possibly, even they might not like the idea! We are all doing this as a labour of love—why then do we need each other's formal thanks? .... Indeed, our Balkan-ji-Bari has been fortunate to get good workers always, everywhere—may-be because the cause is so good!

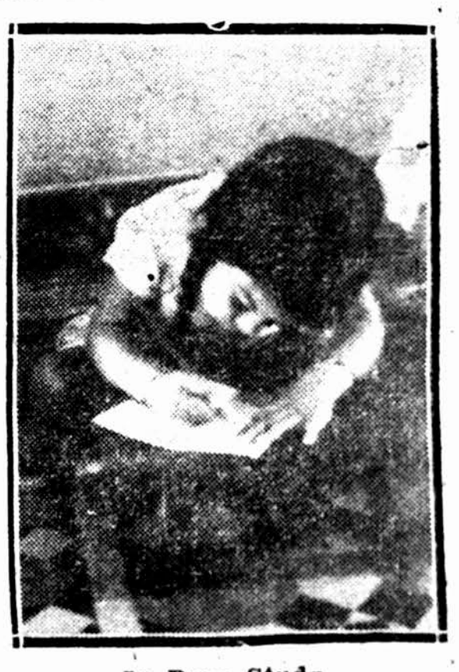
I must mention here the activities of Sharda Mandir, which is going to be our head-quarters at Khar for the present. Mr. Parmar, its principal, seems to be taking a great deal of interest in the institution, and I believe, the school is bound to prosper under his able and sincere guidance.

A PEEP INTO THE GLASS

The efforts of the promoters of Sharda Mandir at Khar (Bombay) are directetd towards inculcating in their institution the best of what the able educationists have propounded in their educational methods. Sharda Mandir is at present, practically a Bal Mandir, beginning with the Montessori Class and ending with English St. I.; but its organizers aim at adding one more standard every year, thus developing it into a full-fledged High School.

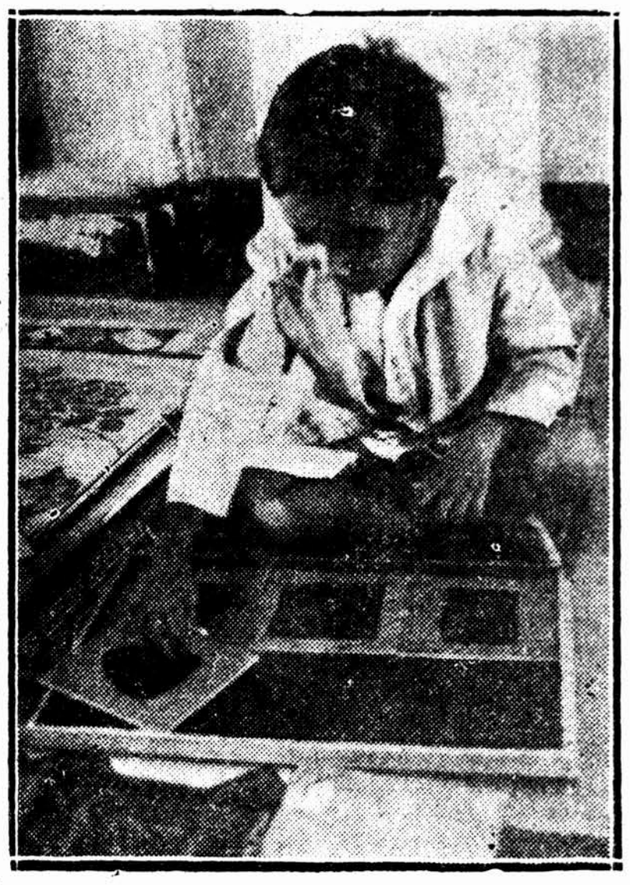
This Bal Mandir is being run by the Khar Education Society, which has a set of very good social workers, some of them being: Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhatt, President; Mr. Thakordas P. Munim, Vice-President; Mr. Popatlal G. Shah, Treasurer and Mr. Veerbal H. Mehta, Secretary. A peep into the Bal Mandir is sure to convince any one how happy the children are there. The photos appearing here have been taken at random, and give a good idea of the class at work.

Concentration Personified.



In Deep Study

Her first efforts at writing.



Arranging to order

INDUSTRY

(By Bro. H. A. Khan.)

The Almighty Creator produces on earth many things which are necessary for our sustenance and comfort, but the things. He has made are not in a fit condition to be used without human labour.

Grains are sown and reaped; metals are mined from ground and made into utensils and other useful things for our use; flax, wool and cotton are spun and woven. He who labours is therefore entitled for food and clothing or any useful thing unless he be weak in body or mind and unfit for labour.

The people who do not work

Children enjoying Monsoon: The Rain, indeed, is pleasing.

but live on fruits and wild animals are called savages. Many of them die from hunger and their country rarely supports more than one person for every square mile.

The people who are industrious live in a much better style. They rear and tend cattle and sheep, sow and reap corn, build dwellings and export and import goods to and from other countries and therefore they enjoy many comforts. Generally people are well or ill off exactly in proportion to their industry.

The place where there is much industry is densely populated.

Men who do not work are left to want; but those who work, obtain the means of living in great comfort. These men are diligent, honest or the reverse, just so do they prosper in their callings.

No one can be healthy and happy unless he has some occupation for his mind and hands. But one must not labour too hard which results in the exhaustion of the powers of his body and incurs diseases which are worse than the diseases incurred by idleness.

How doth the little busy bee
Improve each shining hour,
And gather honey all the day
From every opening flower!
In works of labour and of skill
I would be busy too;
For Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do.
In books, or work, or healthful play,
May my first years be passed,
That I may give for every day
A good account at last.

—Watts.

* * * *

ASK ME ANOTHER!

See how many of these General Knowledge Questions you can answer, and then try them on your friends.

1. What does a sailor carry at the end of his lanyard?
2. Where are the Canary Islands?
3. Why do we yawn?
4. What is alluvial soil?
5. How many M.P.'s form a quorum in Parliament?
6. What is the earliest known form of paper?
7. How many lines of poetry make a sonnet?
8. What is the name given to the wall dividing two houses?
9. How far from the earth does the air extend?
10. What tree yields strychnine?
11. Which weighs most, fresh water or salt water?

* * * *

TO MAKE MERRY

A little girl named Molly went to the cinema with her mummy one day, and when she saw the big man in the pay-box she stared ever so hard.

'What are you looking at, dear?' asked her mummy.

'Oh, mummy!' gasped Molly. 'However did that big man get through that tiny hole?'

* * * *

'Johnny, what is the matter with Alfred?' asked the mother of the boys.

'He's crying', said Johnny offhandedly, 'because I'm eating my cake and wont give him any.'

'Is his own cake finished?' asked mother.

'Yes,' replied Johnny 'and he cried while I was eating that, too.'

* * * *

Go up to a chum and say, "Can you go upstairs head over heels?"

He will probably reply that he certainly cannot and neither can anyone else, unless he is an acrobat.

To prove that it can be done, all you do is just walk upstairs in the ordinary way.

When you have done this you say, "Well, my head was over my heels, wasn't it?"

* * * *

Now for a twister! Take a deep breath and say this quickly: Chop a slim thin stick and twitch the slim thin stick quick! Goodness! isn't it a teaser?

* * * *

We certainly seem to be going all round the world this week, don't we? Here is some "Chinese" writing for you!

"Well, it's not much good printing that.

"We can't read it!" you will say

Mother: Will you now hurry up and go home? Otherwise I may have to ask the police-man to remove you!

Child: Will you now stop disturbing me any further? Otherwise I may have to ask the police-man to remove you!

(Cartoon by: Miss Lachmi N. Hingorani, Karachi).

Ah, but you can read it, boys and girls, because it isn't Chinese at all! Just hold it up to a miror and you will read; "This isn't Chinese, it's English!"

Keep this little picture to catch your chums. It was sent to me by Shaun Fee, of Clones Ireland, and I am awarding him a fine prize for it!

PRIZE COMPETITION.

The solution of the punctuation problem set in the issue of Sunday, 23rd June, is the following:—

It is said to be so. So, if it be so, so be it; but not so if it be not so.

Correct entries were sent by more than 50, and therefore, as usual, lots were put to decide the winners, who are these: Sisters Shukla and Bansi and Brothers Naju and Vasudev.

This time let me ask you to do a simple thing. You have heard so many stories. Just write out one in ink and on one side only of the paper: Send it to me within a fortnight. In this competition there will be no necessity of putting in lots: only those who write very good stories will win the prizes. Of course all boys and girls studying upto Matric can take part in this competition. So please do not miss the chance under any circumstances. And please do not forget to mention your age and class of studies.

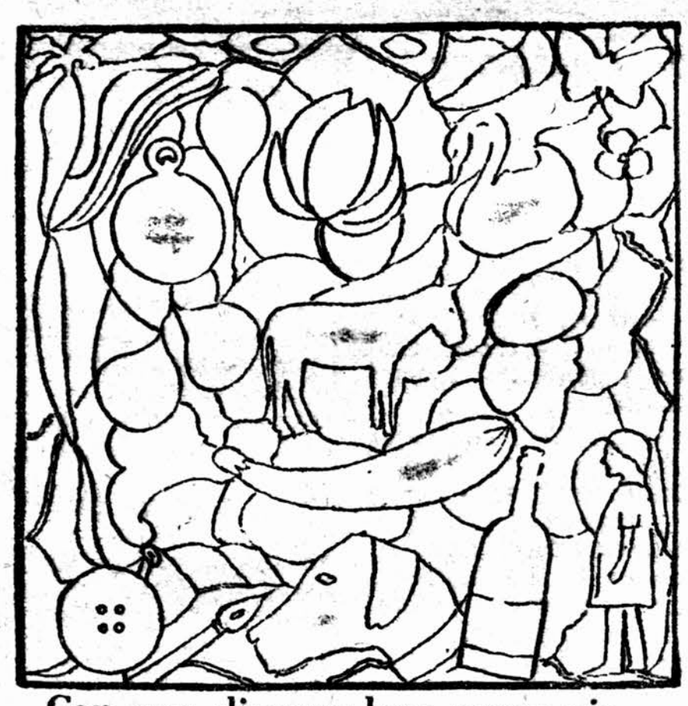
All can join the All-India Children's Association, and one wonders why so many still do not get themselves enrolled! Mind you, since the groups or branches have not been formed at various centres and places, it is not essential that you attend their meetings. Just write to us for the form and particulars, intimating us of your age and enclosing a three-pice stamp only to cover the postage.

Children's letters will all be replied through these columns in the next Sunday's issue, sure: please be on the look-out!

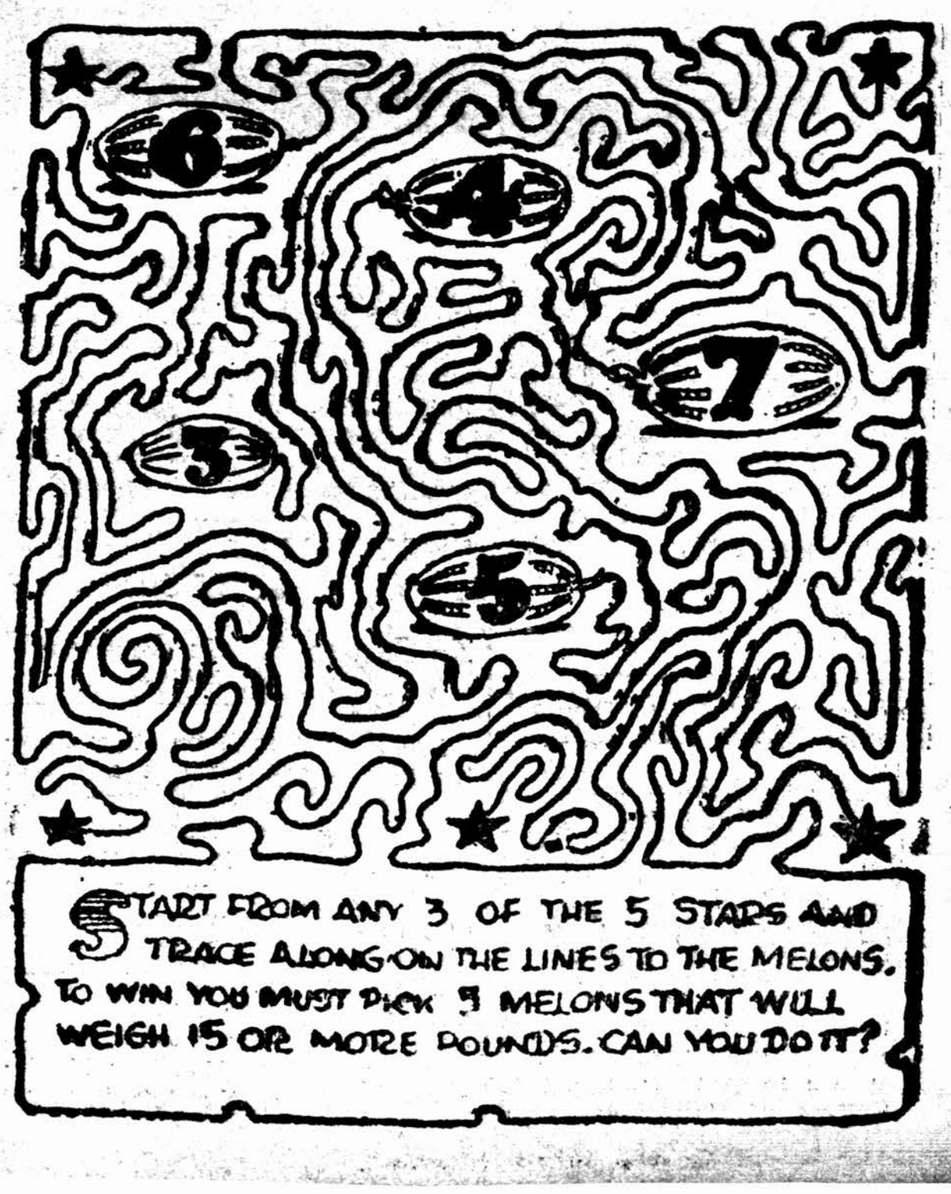
Kindly send all your communications directly to:—

Dada—"Gulistan,"
Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada



Can you discover how many pictures are included in this design? (Drawn by Bro. B. S. Mohite, Jalgaon.)


START FROM ANY 3 OF THE 5 STARS AND TRACE ALONG ON THE LINES TO THE MELONS.
TO WIN YOU MUST PICK 3 MELONS THAT WILL WEIGH 15 OR MORE POUNDS. CAN YOU DO IT?

News From Far & Near

Robert Rohme, Austrian-born Englishman, was recently sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment by a German court in Berlin for "making grossly insulting remarks about Herr Hitler, the German nation and German women."

MEDAL AWARDED TO SHEEPDOG

Rover, the six-year-old sheepdog of Mr. Caradog Jones's, of Glasinfryn, Pangor, wdich attacked a bull that was goring his master, thus saving him from serious and possibly fatal injuries, has been awarded the National Canine Defence League's silver medal.

"FATHER'S DAY"

The third Sunday in June is Father's Day in the United States, when the long-suffering heads of families are presented with one or more neckties in obedience to the nation-wide slogan "Give Dad a Tie on Father's Day," which is given special prominence in the press and cinemas and broadcast over all the wireless systems. It seems rather a small gift in comparison with the large amount of money, estimated at nearly five million dollars, spent annually by the neckwear industries in advertising the event, but the resultant boom in neckties makes it an excellent investment. Father does not seem to come off quite so well as mother, who has her "day" earlier in the year, when she receives a basket of fruit or flowers (or both) and people wear a carnation in her honour. No doubt, however, Dad is thankful for even this small yearly token of remembrance, and still more thankful, perhaps if he is allowed to choose his own pattern of necktie.

When you suffer from Malaria and other Fevers, start taking

KARNIK'S

Ague Mixture

the longer your troubles are neglected the harder they are to overcome.

Beware of Imitation.

Sold Everywhere

KARNIK BROS., Bombay 4.

PRODIGIOUS BABY.

A baby boy weighing twenty-two pounds has been born to Mrs. Charles Steinman in New York. The child is one-sixth the weight of his mother. Mrs. Steinman has eight other children none of whom weighed more than eight pounds at birth.

MAYOR HANGED IN MEXICO.

Dispatches from Puebla state that a band of rebels had hanged the Mayor and the president of the Agricultural Commission of the town of Tomatlan in protest against the compulsory socialistic education in force throughout the nation.

The messages said the rebels also had seized a school teacher and had tied him to a rock, where he was left for eighteen hours before Federal troops found and released him.

Four men were arrested on suspicion of participation in the killings, the dispatches said.

VICAR INSTALS CINEMA IN CHURCH

Success Of Experiment Beyond Expectations

St. Thomas's Church at St. Helens, London, possesses its own cinema. The idea was introduced by the Vicar, the Rev. C. Winsland. The schoolroom belonging to the church is being used as a hall, and a projector and screen have been bought for about £20.

The success of the experiment has exceeded expectations. So great is the demand that when the films are exhibited on Friday evenings, three separate shows have to be given to accommodate those who wish to see them.

In an interview the Vicar said: "Our original intention was to give the children and their parents a clean and sensible entertainment at low prices. We evaded the clutches of the Revenue authorities by making the admission charges one penny for children and twopence for adults. Poor parents showered their blessing and their children upon us. After all expenses had been paid we found we were making a steady profit of between 30s. and £2 per night."

The Vicar is the censor, but films are not restricted to religious or educational subjects. There are dramas, comedies, and news items. "Mickey Mouse" has proved a favourite. The chief anxiety now is how to house all the would-be audiences. As the church is situated in a working-class district the profits from the cinema make a very welcome contribution to church funds.

FRENCHMAN SUES HIMSELF

To Secure Estate Bequeathed By Wife

Probably there is no other country in the world where a man himself fighting it through all could bring a civil action against himself, fighting it through all the stages of the courts, and then emerge happy with a verdict in his favour against himself.

That has been the experience of a man here who figures in the court records as "Monsieur X, plaintiff, against Monsieur X, defendant," writes the Carcassome (France) correspondent of "The People."

This strange procedure was made necessary by the peculiarity of French law in regard to the estate of a wife who dies before her husband. The husband is only entitled to part of the estate, the rest going to the wife's next-of-kin.

HAPPY, BUT——

By her will the wife in this case left the whole estate to her husband, but the law does not recognise this. The next-of-kin, the mother of the dead woman, thought she would simplify matters by waiving her rights to the estate in favour of the husband, but the point was raised that the mother had no right to give away the rights of her heirs, however willing they might be that the husband should inherit.

The only way to put the matter right was to take the matter through all the civil stages until the highest court gave a decision.

It has involved proceedings lasting ten years, but at last the Jekyll and Hyde inheritor has emerged happy from the contest with an unchallengeable verdict ordering him to pay over to himself the amount of the legacy in dispute.

Possibly his happiness may be diminished somewhat when he finds the amount of the heavy lawyers' bills. It is even possible that the bills may exceed the amount of the legacy, but in the meantime the victor is content to celebrate his "triumph."

TO KEEP ROOSEVELT COOL

President Roosevelt will have a new swimming pool in which to keep cool and fit this Summer. It is being built on his Hyde Park estate and is to be fifty-one feet long, twenty feet wide, nine feet deep at the deep end and three feet six inches at the shallow end.

FREEK LIGHTNING.

Lightning struck a farmhouse at Praskacka, in Northern Bohemia. The flash—

Tore the electric meter from the wall;

Swept everything off the kitchen dresser;

Dismantled the electric fittings in the stable;

Smashed every pane of glass in the house;

Ripped part of the roof off;

Killed the watchdog chained in its kennel; and

Earthed itself by a gutter pipe.

Yet nobody in the house was hurt.

£10,000 DAMAGES

International Hockey Player Disabled By Bus Crash

An international hockey player, Dr. Cyril Hamilton Owen, of Liverpool, was awarded £10,000 damages at Liverpool Assizes for personal injuries against Frank Sykes, of Warrington.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Gorman, K.C., said Dr. Owen had played for Lancashire for thirteen years, and was the possessor of eighteen international caps. On Sunday evening, February 10, he motored to Warrington, and after leaving his car at the Lion Hotel, was walking along the passage toward the restaurant door when he was crushed by a 'bus, which forced him along the wall. The whole of his left upper chest was flattened, three ribs were broken, and his life was despaired of for some time. There was also a fracture of a heel bone, and Dr. Owen would never be able to take any part in sport again.

General Joachim von Ribbentrop, personal armaments adviser to Hitler, was the head of the delegation to London which recently negotiated the naval agreement between Germany and Great Britain.

CRUELTY TO CATS.

The bird lovers of Lake Bluff, Chicago suburb, put pressure on the village authorities last week, with the result that an old ordinance, long unenforced, was revived. Village President Elmer B. Vliet announced that in the future all cats must carry bells. The idea is that the bells will warn the birds. Many birds have been eaten recently by cats.

OUT OF ORDER

In the old days members of the British House of Commons attended sessions wearing their swords. To prevent breaches of the peace a red line was drawn in front of each side of the house, over which no member of that side might step. The lines were two sword-lengths apart. Last week Sir Lambert Ward, who was speaking from the front government bench, was interrupted by cries of "Order! Order!" He had stepped over the edge of the red carpet, which now marks the old red lines, thus transgressing a rule important nowadays only because of tradition. After the outcry Sir Lambert stepped back and went on with his speech.

DON'T BE A WRECK
HEALTH MEANS HAPPINESS

Accept this Gift of Health

If you are unfit and a wreck, you can't hide it from others. Men can "weigh you up." A woman knows by instinct if a man is a wreck, and lacking in that vital strength, which means manhood. She may marry a sickly and weakly man out of sympathy or pity, but she will not love him as she does a real man.

Now, you don't need to live the rest of your life as a wreck. Science has concentrated the essential Vitamins into Vitophenes, the latest Vitamin tonic tablets, to produce natural powers within you, to rebuild yourself as a man, with all manhood's strength and powers. With a fortnight's regular aid of Vitophenes, you will say "Good bye" to weakness and all allied ailments

Thousands of Wrecks have been changed into real men by nature's gift of health—"Vitophenes" which develops the Nerves, builds the body, increases energy and vitality, restores manly strength, great power and endurance. A bottle of 50 red tablets of Vitophenes costs only Re. 1-12, from all Chemists of your town, or direct from P. O 2187 Bombay, 2.

Bombay Agents:—

CHIMANLAL VADILAL & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Cross & Swastika In Conflict

Nazi "Neo-Pagans" Proclaim Jesus Christ To Have Been A Teuton And Hitler To Be Mouth-Piece Of Divine Will

The essential elements of the religious struggle which has been proceeding in Germany since the birth of the Nazi movement are succinctly described by a special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" in the following article.

The German religious struggle is not as complex as it may seem. The issue is very simple—two faiths are in conflict, the one has for its symbol the Cross of Christ, the other has the "Swastika" or "Hooked Cross," the symbol under which the National Socialist movement conquered Germany.

Had the National Socialists been content with secular power there would have been no religious struggle in Germany to-day. Even their conquest over German art, science, and philosophy—all of which capitulated just as ignominiously as the German political parties—would not have led to this struggle. But the moment they claimed dominion over the human soul in its relation to God the struggle became inevitable.

We must not suppose that the followers of the Swastika in the war on the Cross are all humbugs. Much of what they say and believe appears muddled, extravagant, and repulsive, but it is in its way sincere. They hold that temporal and spiritual power must be one, that God and Caesar have coalesced in Hitler, that the dominion of the "totalitarian State" is either absolute or it is no dominion at all. And they are determined that it shall be absolute, not merely in an Erastian sense but in the sense that the State and religion shall be an organic whole.

The Nordic Soul

They themselves are divided into several groups and movements. Some of them—the "German Christians," for example—have tried to compromise with Christianity and to combine the Cross and the Swastika (the two symbols sometimes appear joined together on the covers of "German Christian" publications—as incongruously as "German Christian" principles are joined with Christian doctrine between the covers). Others—like the "German Faith Movement," led by Professor Hauer—attribute no more than a certain ethical and historical value to Christianity. Others, like the group that has collected round General Ludendorff, oppose Christianity as a malignant, corrupting influence—as a "foeda superstitio."

But they are all united in one belief, the belief in the superiority of the German or "Nordic" race and soul. This superiority, so they hold, is an intrinsic part of the divine order and has revealed itself to the world in the National Socialist Revolution, which, so they believe, is the supreme manifestation of the Divine Will. That Revolution, according to Professor Hauer, is "unmittelbarste Gotteswirklichkeit." The phrase, like so many used in Germany to-day defies literal translation, but its meaning is that the National Socialist Revolution was the unique, historical even when the Divine Will and reality of the collective German will coalesced.

The worship of Thor and Woden are mere fads and not as important as they are made out to be, though many Germans hold that these Teutonic deities were forerunners of the National Socialist Revolution and are therefore to be revered. But they are not really worshipped except by cranks.

We may, with convenience, refer to these groups and movements collectively as the "Neo-Pagans," a term that is sometimes applied more narrowly to the "German Faith movement" alone.

The natural concomitant of this belief is that the non-Nordic races, especially the Jews, are inferior and unworthy of citizenship. The Old Testament is rejected as Jewish. The person of Jesus Christ becomes rather a problem, and Dr. Goebbels, the German Minister of Propaganda, and with him many "Neo-Pagans" simply elude the problem by proclaiming Jesus Christ to have been a Teuton. The Ludendorff group are more logical, and reject Him altogether.

The Christians

Between this faith, which presupposes a collective German soul, and the faith that all men are equal before God, that the individual soul is everything and the "collective soul" a delusion, that the Bible (including the Old Testament) is the Word of God, there is, of course, an absolute contradiction.

The defenders of the Christian faith in Germany are the orthodox or "opposition" Protestants (as distinct from the "German Christians" who claim to be Protestants but are not) and the Catholics. All these may be referred to simply as "Christians."

Everything except the Christian religion has either been forced to surrender or been annihilated by the National Socialists. One of the reasons why they have triumphed is that—except in Christianity—National Socialism never found its opposite in Germany. It has much in common with nationalism and with the secular eschatology known as "Marxism" (of which Social Democracy and Communism are the two complementary aspects). But between the Neo-Paganism that is the religious core of National Socialism and Christianity there is and can be nothing in common, there can only be implacable war—a war that has already taken on the most varied forms, that may yet take on forms so discreet as to be apparent only to watchful eyes, or forms so violent as to confront the world with yet another national conflagration.

The Youth And The Children

Both sides in the German religious struggle know that it will not be a short one. At the moment the tactics of the German. Since are not to combat Christian dogma directly but to promote the decline of the Christian Church as an organisation (to let the Church "organisatorisch verkummern" by interfering as much and as harassingly as possible in matters of ecclesiastical administration. The doctrine of religious non-interference" as proclaimed by Herr Hitler is merely a cover for a maximum of interference (sometimes by Hitler in person). But the State has also used the "Gestapo," the secret police, to overhear the telephone conversations of Christian pastors, to open their letters, to spy on them and their friends, to suspend them, or to arrest them.

But the most formidable of the weapons used by the State in the religious struggle is propaganda. The purpose of this propaganda is, above all, to make Christianity appear a form of high treason. Both Protestants and Catholics are continually being accused of being "international" (which is synonymous with treasonable) and of disloyalty to the State.

German Faith Movement

The direct fight against Christian dogma is left principally to the "German Faith Movement," which has grown powerful as the "German Christians" have weakened. The German Christians had a function analogous to the "Living Church" in Soviet Russia, which was an attempt to disintegrate the Orthodox Church and render it subservient to the Dictatorship. But it failed, and was replaced by the more honest "anti-God" movement. In the same way the German Christians existed to bring about a compromise that would have been fatal to Christianity. Had the attempt succeeded there would have been a National Protestant Church in Germany and the heritage of the Reformation would have been destroyed. The "German Faith Movement" at least does not pretend to be what it is not. It bears many striking analogies to the anti-God movement in Russia, and has a similar appeal to youth.

It it also a mass movement (which the "German Christian" movement never was). It is like a second wave of Nazi Radicalism in the spiritual sphere that goes hand in hand with the revived Radicalism in the temporal sphere (as manifested by the intensified terrorism and the renewed persecution of the Jews).

The Neo-Pagans have the whole-hearted support of the State—they are protected by the police, they enjoy official patronage, and are able to hold meetings and publish books, pamphlets, and articles freely (a rare privilege in Germany to-day). Their number is not known—it probably goes into hundreds of thousands. They are full of real fervour, and a trance-like atmosphere often prevails at their meetings.

Catholics And Protestants

The Protestants and Catholics resist in somewhat different ways although they are conscious, as Cardinal Faulhaber has proclaimed, of fighting in the same ultimate cause. The Catholics although their political organisation has been destroyed in Germany have certain rights that are guaranteed by the Concordat. They also have Austria; just at Hitler could not antagonise Cathocic opinion too much for fear of losing the predominantly Catholic Saar, he must now be careful lest he lose Catholic Austria. The German Catholics have a particularly powerful Youth Movement that is full of ardour and courage and often comes to blows with the Hitler Youth.

Te Protestant Opposition have no external resources of any kind. Nevertheless they have a feeling of immense strength. Their leaders are men of massive intellect. Their youthful followers are not so numerous as the Catholic Youth, but they are increasing. Many young Germans who have sought the "heroic life" in the Nazi movement have left it again in disgust. Many who, by joining the Nazi movement, could get jobs or have careers (things that are impossible outside the movement) prefer to forgo all material prospects for the sake of their faith. The young militant

(Continued on page 39.)

CUT DOWN YOUR COSTS
and still Enjoy the Best!
• In these days of economy- one may still indulge in the daily 'round' at little cost.
An appropriate Drink during the Monsoon. "R" Rum with Gingerade
DRINK 'R' RUM DAILY FOR VIGOROUS HEALTH
TARIFF DUTY PAID
R
RUM No 1
Produce of Shahi
BOTTLED IN BOMBAY
S.S. MIRANDA

"The Monster of the Loch"

tive women," I added, bitterly.

Martin Benson looked at me queerly.

"I don't understand."

"That girl....." I explained.

"Miss Johnson?"

"She's sent a story to her paper, the "Daily Picture", claiming to have seen the monster as she crossed the loch last night."

"Well, she certainly claimed to have seen something," chuckled Benson, reaching out a hand for the toast. "I admit it's very distressing. But does anyone particularly care what an imaginative girl saw?"

"Well," I said. "I'm going over to the other side now to send a message to my paper that will dispel all this nonsense about a monster in Loch Lare."

"Excellent!" cried Benson, waving a marmalade spoon. "That's just what I wanted, Hayton. I'm glad you realise it. Burst this bubble of absurd mystery as quickly as you like."

Nevertheless, there seemed something forced about his joviality. Jonathan Jow broke in upon the conversation.

"I agree, Benson. The sooner we burst this bubble of mystery, the better. If you don't mind, I'll borrow that spare dingy I saw on the beach this morning, the one used by Miss Johnson to come here, and row my young friend across to the village"

Martin Benson nodded.

"By all means. I'm glad there's someone in the Highlands who is not afraid to cross Loch Lare."

Ten minutes later we were in the dingy which Finch pushed off the shingle into the waters of the loch. Despite my protests, Jonathan Jow took the oars and rowed steadily for a quarter of a mile. Then he locked the oars and lay back resting.

The Cliffs

"Of course, we're being observed from Lare Castle," he said, "Through binoculars, I expect. I caught the flash of sun upon glass. It's rather annoying, because I wanted to row towards those cliffs."

He nodded in the direction of the black cliffs which seemed to fall shee rinto the loch about two hundred yards from the island.

"Why the cliffs?" I asked.

(Continued from page 9.)

"Oh, I expect we should find caves and all kinds of queer things. The thing we saw from the window of my room last night was coming from the direction of those cliffs."

I shuddered at the recollection of that creature with the goggled eyes and the gigantic round head glistening and dripping with water.

"Horrible!" I muttered.

Jonathan Jow laughed, and took up the oars again. As he pulled steadily he talked.

"You must admit the thing did look horrible—a real King Kong creation," I said.

"Yes," mused Jonathan Jow, "that is just how a man in a diving suit and helmet would look in the night."

"A man in a diving suit!" I exclaimed.

"Didn't it occur to you? But, of course, it didn't, otherwise you wouldn't have spoiled everything by crying out and giving the alarm to Martin Benson."

"A diver!" I repeated.

"Wading slowly ashore after having been working at the bottom of the loch not far from the island. And that queer, sucking noise you heard—well, that was the air-supply apparatus."

"Then what we saw later on in that queer room—" I cried, the explanation dawning on me.

"Exactly," nodded Jonathan Jow. "It was an air-compression chamber used for divers who have been working at big depths. The fellow whom we saw stretched was a diver who had met with some sort of an accident. They were bringing him round slowly. The slimy grey thing on the floor over which the doctor had flung his plaid shawl was the rubber diving-suit. Simple, isn't it?"

"Simple enough in the sunshine," I laughed, watching the oars as they cut the waters of the loch and came up dripping. "And so I was right in what I was saying to Benson at breakfast there is no monster?"

"I wouldn't say that," murmured Jonathan Jow, surprisingly, as he bent to the rowing. "But I'm glad you said that to Benson for he, at least, is convinced that there isn't any monster. But I should imagine that he's the only one in this vicinity."

"But why this mysterious diving in Loch Lare at night, then?" I asked. "Aren't they seeking the monster?"

Jonathan Jow shook his head.

"They're seeking something much more valuable, I should say. There's a very strong reason for a man like Martin Benson to buy a castle on Loch Lare, surround himself with experienced marine divers, and work night after in the vicinity of those black cliffs."

I whistled softly.

"And what is the reason?" I asked.

"That's what I hope to find out, after my telephone call," grinned Jonathan Jow. At the same moment our boat bumped gently against the beach. We had crossed the loch.

Stolen Treasure

We walked to the little post-office of Glenoichric. The same red-haired woman welcomed us. To my utter disgust I noticed that she was wearing a new and gaudy hat. Jill Johnson's gift.

"Good morning, Professor," she greeted Jonathan Jow. "I hope Mr. Benson is well."

"Very well, thank you," said Jonathan Jow, with a smile. "And I've come to trouble you. Do you think you could put through a telephone call to Edinburgh for me?"

"Edinburgh!" said the red-haired woman, opening her eyes wide. "That's a long way, and it'll cost you a lot of money."

"Nevertheless, I'll risk it," said Jonathan Jow.

"Well, I'll hold up my press message until after the call," I said.

"A good idea," he nodded.

I strolled out of the post-office into the village street, and walked over to the beach looking across Loch Lare.

When I strolled back to the post-office, Jonathan Jow was sitting outside lazily smoking a cheroot and enjoying the keen air.

"A strange story", he mused. "And one which you newspaper fellows have forgotten. But then, newspapers are only interested in happenings of to-day. This happened eight years ago.

"They'll tell you in the village here that the loch claims at least one victim every year. On this occasion, eight years ago, it nearly claimed three."

"What happened?"

"I telephoned police headquarters in Edinburgh firstly," said Jonathan Jow. "They told me, what I dimly remembered. that a safe deposit company in that city was burgled eight years ago and the three criminals who arranged it got away with precious stones to the value of over half a million pounds."

"Half a million pounds!" I whistled.

"Yes. The thieves had a powerful car, and they set off northwards. They reached this village. Here they abandoned the car carried the plunder to a boat in the night and set off to row across the loch. Something happened before they reached the other side."

"Not the monster?" I ejaculated.

Jonathan Jow shook his head.

"No. But one of that trio was shot dead. Another was flung into the water and had to swim for his life. The third man rowed the boat somewhere towards those cliffs and toppled the plunder into the loch."

"Did they tell you that at police headquarters?" I asked breathlessly.

Again Jonathan Jow shook his head.

"No, they could only give me the facts of the robbery. But they did give me a brief description of the three men. What happened on the loch is my own surmise."

"And the three men?"

"The leader's description would fit Martin Benson, except for a few changes in eight years," remarked Jonathan Jow, quietly.

"And you think he tried to murder the other two who helped in the robbery?" I asked.

He nodded.

"Good God! What a story" I exclaimed.

This time I would surprise the "Daily Courier" and take that smirk off the face of that woman reporter, Jill Johnson.

"Nevertheless," I added, "this is all dangerous surmise. It's got to be proved."

"It will be proved," said Jonathan Jow. "I'm sure of Martin Benson. That's why he is engaged in diving operations in Loch Lare. It's worth it. Half a million pounds of precious stones. I checked the details of the plunder by another telephone call, this time to the safe-deposit in Edinburgh."

"But what I can't understand," I said, "is why Martin Benson, a criminal and a murderer, should go out of his way to invite a scientist down to Lare Castle."

"It baffled me," agreed Jonathan Jow. "But I think the explanation is equally simple. The legend of a monster in Loch Lare has existed for a long time. Up to a point, it suited Martin Benson to let the legend persist. It enabled him to conduct this diving operations at night without any fear of interruption by the scared villagers. And if they saw anything moving near the castle, they would swear it was the monster.

"But one diver was killed during the operations, and when his body was found, the dungs crushed by the depths to which he had descended, Benson began to be afraid. His fears increased when the postman, Thomas Hamilton, disappeared. The story of the monster became more than a local legend. It reached the London newspapers.

"Benson realised that his diving operations in Loch Lare were likely to be discovered. And he had not yet located the loot. He took a bold course, a big gamble He invited a scientist to come down to Lare Castle and explode the myth. And even a newspaper-man was acceptable."

Sam Oppermann

"Clever," I murmured. "But there's one thing you've forgotten to tell me."

"What is that?"

"The third man in the boat, the criminal who had to swim for his life?"

Jonathan Jow did not reply. Instead, he rose and stretched himself.

"Good morning, Mr. Oppermann," he said, loudly, "Still worried about your alibi?"

I looked up sharply. Leering down upon us from beneath the black sombrero was the familiar, fat, sallow-faced man whom we had met on the train from London.

(To be continued).

FOR QUICK
SAFE
RELIABLE
BIRTH CONTROL
USE
CONTRAFANT
The New German
Oxygen Contraceptive
NO IRRITATIONS
AFTER-EFFECTS
FAILURES

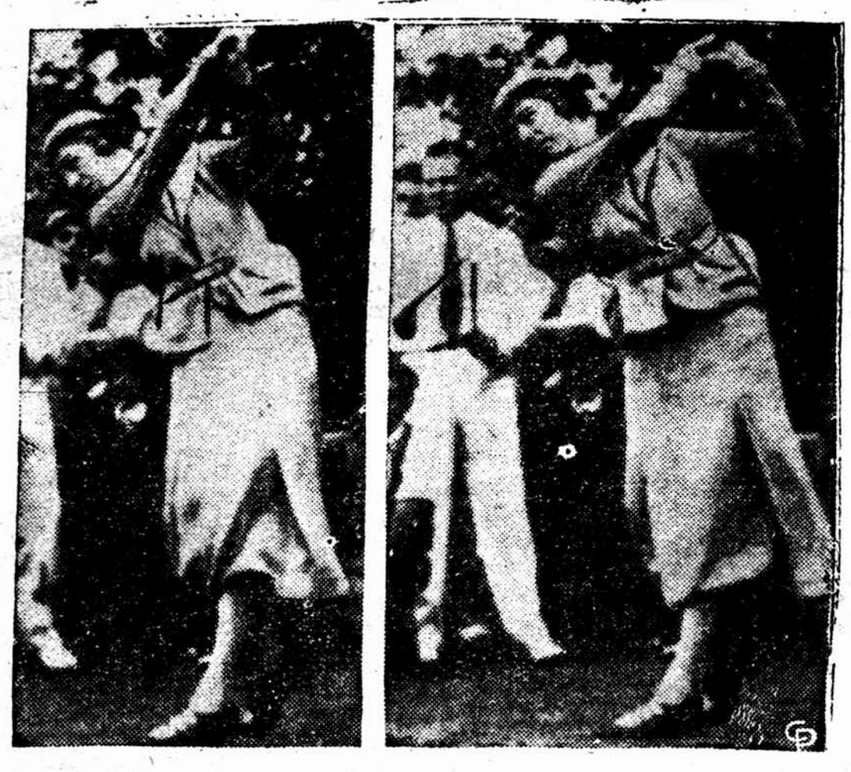
KEEP IT ALWAYS AT HOME
PRICE Rs. 1-8-0 per tube
For Literature & Supply Write to:
ANGLO-GERMAN DRUG, Co.,
P.O. Box 778 : : : BOMBAY.

BENGAL LAMP
WHY You will USE ?

Save Current
Have Better Light
Lessen Lamp Cost
Agents:—
Messrs. U. D. PATEL & CO.,
11, Bank Street, Fort.
BOMBAY
Messrs. KUVER LIMITED,
Cross Lane, Railwaypura.
AHMEDABAD.
Messrs. S. N. GHOSH & CO.,
Malcolm House, POONA 1.

"PERFECT WOMAN GOLFER" DEMONSTRATES "PERFECT DRIVE"

This strip of action pictures portrays the "perfect drive" as shown by golfdom's most perfect woman golder, Joyce Wethered of England. For that reason it should be carefully studied by those who seek to perfect their form, for much of the golfing wizardry of Miss Wethered is contained in her drive. She is an effortless hitter, yet gets fine distance. Her actions in the swing the downstroke and follow-through are perfectly synchronized, as the pictures show, each movement drawing naturally its proper sequence. The result is a style envied by a world of golfers. Miss Wethered, who gave up her amateur status to play as a professional, is appearing in a series of exhibition matches in Canada and United States against some of the best golfers on the American continent.



These photos were taken during her opening match against Gene Sarazen and Glenna Collett Vare, with Johnny Dawson as her partner. The match was even.

Cross And Swastika In Conflict

(Continued from page 37.)

Protestants in Germany are not an enormous mass (although they are by no means few) but rather a band of Ironsides who are determined to endure poverty and persecution until the time comes when—so they believe—they will be needed to help in building up a Christian State. They are convinced that before that time has come great national calamities will have occurred, that their way is through disaster and beyond it.

Schools And Homes

The main attack on Christianity is being made in the schools. Here again the Catholics are protected—though imperfectly—by the Concordat. But there is nothing to prevent the German State from eliminating all teachers who tend towards Protestant orthodoxy. Nor is there anything to prevent the German State from impregnating the whole of German secular education with pagan and anti-Christian doctrine. Even now history is taught entirely in accordance with "racial principles."

The war is carried from the schools into the homes by paganised children. In many a German country parsonage where peace was undisturbed until Hitler became Chancellor the daughter—aged, say, ten or eleven—will talk about the "German race," about "producing a superior breed," and even about sterilisation, and display a defiant ardour on behalf of Hitler. The Nazis are giving up hope that they will capture the older generation, but are convinced that, given time they will capture the youth of Germany and that the next generation will be entirely theirs.

The sympathy shown by Christians outside Germany is welcomed by the entire religious opposition. It may be used by the German State to reinforce charges of "internationalism" and "disloyalty," but these charges will be made in any case. As one pastor (who must remain unnamed here) has said:

"We want support abroad, even if it means more suffering for us. We want the feeling of Christian unity. If we feel that our sufferings are vicarious and that we are fighting for the 'una sancta,' it will be easier for us to go on fighting—not for our own freedom but for the freedom of the Christian conscience throughout the world."

Reduction Sale!

REMAINING GOODS OF THE EXHIBITION TRAIN TO BE DISPOSED OF

at Cheaper Prices

FOOTWEAR, Shoes, Chumples, Suitcases, Fancy Goods, etc.

Don't miss this rare Opportunity

You save by buying at our shop. Your satisfaction is guaranteed.

GOLDFILLED LEATHER WORKS,

Sandhurst Road. Pirbhoy Mansion. Branch No. 4.

Available in BOMBAY.

'PANAMA'

The BEST of all SAFETY RAZOR

BLADES

For easy and comfortable shaves

'PANAMA'

Is the Most Economical

Sole Representative:—

L. H. EMENY,

Mercantile Buildings,

Lall Bazar. CALCUTTA.

Stockists in Bombay:—

Messrs. ESMAIL TARMOHAMED & BROS., 222. Cutlery Bazar.
Messrs. ESUFALI RAHIMBHOY, 205. Cutlery Bazar.
Messrs. MUHAMMED AHMED & BROS., 223. Cutlery Bazar.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"*It is no good,*" says a beauty hint, "thinking of your new spring hat until you have decided on your new spring face."

* * * *

Italy has decided to scrap two more battleships. One theory is that Mussolini will take the place of both of them.

* * * *

"So you've bought an auto, have you? Do you drive it or does your wife drive it?"

"Neither of us drives it. We coax it."

* * * *

Willie—"Please, teacher, what did I learn to-day?"

Teacher—"What a peculiar question!"

"Well, they'll ask me when I get home."

* * * *

Woman—"Does your husband kick about the meals?"

Other Bridge Player (smiling)—"No, what he kicks about is having to get them."

* * * *

There is a Hollywood quip at the expense of a film star whose modesty is not his strong point. "When Blank wants to remember anything," they say, "he knots a piece of string round his mirror."

* * * *

A novelist who writes stories that are perhaps too good to be "best sellers" was asked by a little girl the meaning of the word penury. "Penury, my child," was the answer, "means the wages of the pen."

* * * *

Kind Aunt—A penny for your thoughts, Bobby.

Small Nephew—I was thinking that if I kept quiet and pretended to be thinking you'd wonder what I was thinking about and say, just what you did. Grimme the penny

* * * *

"There now, Bob, uncle offers to buy baby brother. Shall we sell him?" asked mother.

But little Bob was possessed of business instincts. "Let's hang out till he's bigger, mummie," he replied: "he'll be worth more."

* * * *

Mrs. Horty (engaging new cook)—"I suppose you know that my husband is extremely particular about his food?"

Cook—"Yes. I know, mum. They're all alike. My old man was jest the same. I never cooked anything to please 'im in me life!"

* * * *

It was the first time she had been to dinner with them, and they smiled indulgently as she refused a whisky and soda.

"I've never touched it in my life," she explained.

"Why not try?" asked her host. "See if you like the taste."

She blushed and shyly consented, and he poured her out a mixture, which she delicately raised to her lips.

"Why," she cried, "you've given me Irish!"

"Where have you been for the last four years?"

"At college taking medicine."

"And did you finally get well?"

* * * *

Old Salt: Once in New Zealand I was caught in a terrible earthquake.

Visitor: Were you frightened?

Old Salt: Not much. I can tell you, the earth trembled more than I did!

* * * *

"Does your wife take in washing?"

No, sah: you is wrong. Ah takes in de washin', sah, an' Ah takes de washin' out. All dat mah wife do is stay at home an' wash it."

* * * *

"My man," said the patronizing friend, as he handed him a cigar, "that's something like a cigar!"

"Yes," responded the victim after he had taken a puff or two, "but what really is it?"

* * * *

Employer—Now don't be inquisitive. I discharged my last boy for that.

New Boy—Yes, sir; wot was his name and wot did you pay him and wot was he inquisitive about?

* * * *

Judge (in Traffic Court)—I'll let you off with a fine this time, but another day I'll send you to jail.

Driver—Sort of a weather forecast, eh, judge?

Judge—What do you mean?

Driver—Fine to-day—cooler tomorrow.

* * * *

Lady of the House—Why don't you get a job? Don't you know a rolling stone gathers no moss?

Tramp—Madam, not to evade your question at all, but merely to obtain information, may I ask of what practical utility is moss to a man in my condition?

* * * *

Magistrate (a non-motorist)—"The officer has stated that you used bad language when you were stopped."

Motorist—"Well, you see, I was in a tantrum at the time."

Magistrate—"The make of your car doesn't interest me in the least."

* * * *

After trying unsuccessfully to open the door of the pantry and reach the cakes, the small boy turned to his brother and said:

"It's no use, Tommy. Not one of these keys will fit."

"All right, then," replied Tommy, resignedly, "we'll wait until mother comes home and ask for something for being good boys."

* * * *

"Well," said Mabel, "Personally, I don't call it fair to go to the cinema regularly with a boy whom you frankly admit you don't like very much."

"Oh, I don't know," Ethel replied, coolly. "It strikes me as being right enough. After all, I enjoy the films, and he enjoys my company!"

A Snob wrote saying that she hoped the headmaster was very particular about the class of boys allowed into the school.

He replied: "Dear Madam, so long as your son's fees are paid promptly, there will be no question as to his antecedents."

* * * *

A man had been waiting outside a telephone-box for a long time, and eventually put his head inside the door and asked the young woman occupant if he could help her find the number she wanted.

"Oh, thank you so much", she said, sweetly, "but I don't want a number. I'm looking in the book for a pretty name for my baby.'

* * * *

They were on honeymoon, and had just had their first disagreement.

Said he: "Perhaps I was a little cruel."

"Yes, you were!" she replied.

"I wasn't!" he said, in a hurt tone. Then, "Well look here, I'll say I was cruel if you'll say I wasn't."

"Very well, peach-blossom, you weren't."

"Then I'm sorry if I was."

* * * *

They stood at the garden gate. Herbert coughed nervously.

"Myra," he whispered huskily, "we've been waiting out together for years now, you and I."

"We have, Herbert."

"And," continued the nervous youth", "we've kind o' got to know one another—to trust each other, ain't we?"

"O' course we have, Herbert."

"Well", he gulped, "will you—will you lend me my bus fare home. I'm broke."

* * * *

He was young and had been reading knightly romances, and grew dissatisfied with the present unromantic state of the world. He believed it his duty to inject some romance into the daily toil.

On a rainy, muddy day he sallied forth to perform some knightly errand. He beheld a bewitching girl about to step from her car on to the dirty pavement. Hastening forward, he spread his coat under her dainty feet.

She looked at him in surprise.

"Well, of all the darned fools!" she exclaimed.

* * * *

The plaintiff's son, a boy of eight, appeared as a witness in the county court, he wore tremendous boots, a hat that almost hid his face, long trousers rolled up so that the baggy knees were at his ankles, and a swallow-tail coat that had to be held up to keep it from sweeping the floor.

The judge, between his spasms, managed to ask the reason for such garb.

The boy was puzzled. From his inner pocket he fished out the summons and solemnly pointed out the clause, "To appear in his father's suit.".

Sinister-looking Individual (significantly): "Is yer 'usband at 'ome, Ma'am?"

Lady (resourcefully): "Well, if he's finished his revolver practice, he'll be playing in the back garden with the bloodhounds. Did you want to see him?"—Humorist.

* * * *

The train was racing along at 60 miles an hour, and Robinson was dozing in a corner of his compartment when he was disturbed by a fellow-passenger rushing rushing along the corridor.

"Excuse me," gasped the excited individual, "but is your wife a rather stout woman wearing a brown costume and a red hat?"

"Yes," replied the astonished Robinson. "What's all the excitement about?"

'Excitement!" exclaimed the other. "The excitement is that she's just fallen out of the train."

"Heavens!" shrieked Robinson, "don't stand there doing nothing. Pull the communication chord. She's got the tickets."

* * * *

Mrs. Brown was at the seaside, and Mr Brown was looking after himself. Mrs. Smith, next door, was sympathetic, and when she saw a miniature Niagara gushing down the Brown's doorstep she was alarmed.

"He's left the bathroom tap running!" she exclaimed. "The house will be flooded."

Quickly she roused the neighbours, who burst into the house. Wading through the torrent they succeeded in reaching the kitchen, where stood Brown wiping a teacup.

"What's up?" he asked, in astonishment.

"What's up!" they echoed. "Why, where's all this water coming from?"

"Why, can't you see?" said Brown. "I am washing up the tea things."

* * * *

The rehearsal was over. The producer, who had been watching the performance from the stalls, called to an actor.

He led the way to his private office. The actor followed, a smile of satisfaction on his face. Once inside the office, however, the smile disappeared, for with an angry frown on his face the producer began:—

"Look here, I've been sitting in the third row of the stalls, and I haven't heard a single work you've said. Your elocution is as monotonous as the song of the bumblebee. You can't walk across the stage even—you waddle across like a duck. Your wig doesn't fit, and your clothes hang on you as they would on a clothes-peg. You've so many pairs of hands you don't know what to do with them, and if you take my advice you'll go and stuff your feet in your pockets."

"Otherwise—I suppose I'm quite good?" queried the actor.

A POSER FOR FATHER-
AND FATHER FLED!
FATHER, IS IT TRUE THAT A MAN IS KNOWN BY THE COMPANY HE KEEPS?
QUITE SO, MY SON!
THEN, IF A GOOD MAN KEEPS COMPANY WITH A BAD MAN, IS THE GOOD MAN BAD BECAUSE HE KEEPS COMPANY WITH THE BAD MAN.
OR IS THE BAD MAN GOOD BECAUSE HE KEEPS COMPANY WITH THE GOOD-MAN, FATHER?

Quetta Victims Need Your Help

Relief Delayed Is Relief Denied

The Central Relief Committee organized by the Congress President, has already begun the work of allotting funds to various items of relief to the survivors of Quetta earthquake disaster and Babu Rajendra Prasad has appealed to the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar" to help the Committee by providing funds.

In order to enable all classes of people easily to contribute their bit to the work of relief, for the sufferers from the Quetta Earthquake, the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" have in assciation, decided to open a fund called "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund" in their columns. All sums not below Re. 1 will be accepted and acknowledged in the columns of all the three papers.

The proprietors of the three papers have donated a sum of Rs. 1,001 to the Fund.

The readers of the three papers responded, beyond our hopes, to our call for help to swell the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund. The Quetta calamity is vastly greater than that which had overtaken Bihar. The need for relief and consequently for money to provide that relief is much greater. We have no doubt our appeal to the readers of the "Chronicle", the "Samachar" and the "Sentinel" to contribute at least 10 per cent. of their monthly income will evoke a generous and immediate response. We need hardly add that relief delayed is relief denied.

All cheques should be drawn in the name of "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund."

Contributors are requested to see that they get receipts from this office for the amounts contributed by them.

Saturday's Donation

List of Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund received on 13-7-1935 is as follows:—

	Rs.	a.
Previously acknowledged	19,459	10
President, Bombay Muslim Circle as below:	5,175	0
To be sent to Calcutta Memon Relief Committee	1,725	0
To be sent to Congress President, Babu Rajendra Prasad Relief Committee	1,725	0
To be sent to Bombay Mayor, Vir Nariman Relief Committee	1,725	0
	Rs. 5,175	0
Gajanan Narayan in sacred memory of his late son	5	0
A Mahomedan Gentleman	10	0
Parekh Kishordas Mohandas	11	0
Ranjitrai S. Daru, Nandurbar	5	0
D. P. Singani	1	0
Pheroze Satha, Esq., Ahmednagar	11	0
Collections from residents of Rajkot, 2nd instalment through Shrimati Ichaben Mansukhlal Shah, as below:	200	0
Shri Sthanakvasi Jain Upashraya Stree Mandal, as below:	150	12
Vandravan Ramji Parekh through Kadvibai	5	0
Shamji Velji thro.' Kadvibai	5	0
Kapurchand Panachand. through Santokbai	5	0
Jamanadas Manekchand through Maniben	5	0
Devkaran Hansraj through Jamanabai	5	0
Jekunver Mohanlal	5	0
Kothari Nyalchand Liladhar through Vrajkunverbai	5	0
Bhaichand Vaghji through Kasumbaben	4	0
Kashalchand Morarji through Mankunverben	3	0
Gulabchand Panachand through Prabhakunver	3	0
Shrimati Hemkunver ben Vrajlal Parekhh	2	0
Shrimati Jekunverben Liladhar	2	0
Domadia Jagjivan Keshavji through Rambhabai	2	0
Popat Pitamber, through Santokbai	2	0
Narbheram Parshotam through Kesarbai	2	0
Mulshanker Jethabhai through Ambabai	2	0
Ghela Motichand through Jabalbhai	2	0
Valavala Panbai	2	0
Chhotalal Vaghji through Jadavbai	2	0
Chunilal Nanalal through Samjuben	2	0
Kusumbaben Patanvala	2	0
Trikamji Pragji through Zamkubai	2	0
Panachand Tribhovan Parekh thro.' Chhabalbai	2	0
Parmanand Keshavji through Rudhabai	2	0
Shivlal Mulji thro. Motiben	2	0
Shivlal Zunzubhai through Revakunver	2	0
Harilal Nimchand through Dayakanver	2	0
Ramji Bhimji thro. Devaliben	2	0
Devkaran Hansraj through Puribai	2	0
Mehta Ramji Premchand through Rambhabai	2	0
Ghia Thakurshi Makanji through Motibai	2	0
Thakarshi Makanji Parekh thro. Dayakunver	2	0
Bechardas Gopalji	2	0
Chhagan Boghani thro. Acharatben	1	0
Dudhibai Vadavala	1	0
Santokbai Keshavji	1	0
Vrajlal Anandji thro. Maniben	1	0
Ujambai Gondalvala	1	0
Mansukh Bechar thro. Amratbai	1	0
Tribhovan Thakarshi through Gangabai	1	0
Sobhagchand Kevalchand through Navalben	1	0
Anandji Virji thro. Zabakben	1	0
Zabakben Vrajlal	1	0
Hirachand Manekchand through Kasumbaben	1	0
Zabubai Nagarvala	1	0
Radhabai Halandavala	1	0
Prabhudas Govindji thro. Hemkunver	1	0
Hemkunverben Shamji Virani	1	0
Gulabchand Parekh thro. Santokben	1	0
Lodhiwavala Monghibai	1	0
Muthibai Sunderji	1	0
Harakchand Hemraj thro. Kasumbabai	1	0
Eecharlal Shamji thro. Monghiben	1	0
Manilal Kuchara thro. Ujambai	1	0
Bhura Fragji thro. Ujambai	1	0
Sakarchand Jechand Bhimani thro. Chaturabai	1	0
Chimanlal Gulabchand through Surajben	1	0
Dharshi Jetha thro. Raliatbai	1	0
Maganlal Duralabhji thro. Maniben	1	0
Nathoo Zina through Navalben	1	0
Vaghji Jasraj	1	0
Itaravala Naku Jagjivan	1	0
Mohanlal Raghavji thro. Raliatbai	1	0
Jamanadas Revashanker through Vrajkunver	1	0
Popat Raghavji thro. Vrajkunver	1	0
Trambaklal Jethalal thro. Hemkunver	1	0
Tejpal Morarji thro. Ujjambai	1	0
Furibai Nanji Jainshalanath	1	0
Kanji Hansraj thro. Jekorben	1	0
Chhabildas Vaje Shankar through Jeluben	1	0
Avachal Parshotam through Maniben	1	0
Doshi Makanji Parshotam	1	0
Mehta Girdharlal Virchand through Manibai	1	0
Vora Madhavji Jadavji through Nandubai	1	0
Gulabchand Tribhuvan thro. Hemkunverbai	1	0
In sacred memory of late Dhanlaxmi Kantilal	2	0
Doshi Harakchand Kapurchand	1	0
Khandria Pranlal Vanmali & Labhkunver Bhaichand	1	0
Jadavbai Dholvala, Manibai, Maniben & Amratben, Dhrangadhravala	1	12
Shivkunver Chunilal	2	0
	Rs. 150	12
One Lady & Shrimati Lilavati Shantilal Doctor	5	4
Miss Koyana Masurekar	5	0
Shrimati Shantagauri Jethalal Shah Lakhturvala	5	0
Shrimati Jekunverben Chakubhai Mehta	5	0
Jasani Punja Bhavan, through Dholiben	5	0
Shrimati Dahiben Laxmichandbhai	5	0
Shrimati Shardagauri Jamnadas Shah	3	0
Shrimati Champaben Chamanlal Vakil	3	0
Shrimati Kamalaben Maganlal Dave	1	0
Shrimati Gauriben Mulshanker Bhatt	1	0
Shrimati Manekbai Madhavji Sheth	2	0
Shrimati Jayakunver Damodar Lakhani	2	0
Shrimati Champaben Chhotalal	1	0
Shrimati Kanchanben Chhotalal	2	0
Shrimati Sakarben Chunilal Vora	2	0
Shrimati Maniben Oza	1	0
Shrimati Navalkunver Shivlal Vakil	1	0
	Rs. 200	0
Total	Rs. 24,877	28

ILL-TIMED WRANGLING

Andhra Tamil Controversy Over Madras City

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 10.

If Mahatma Gandhi comes out to-day with a proposal that all Congressmen, no matter to which group they belong, should observe complete silence at least for a day in every week the first opposition would come from the Triplicane Sands. For reasons, perhaps not known even to himself, Mr. Satyamurti cannot sail in settled waters, and makes sailing troublesome for others as he himself is not a sailor.

The Congressmen have a twofold job to do—are to consolidate their own ranks and second to counteract this propaganda of the ministers. It is really unfotunate that Mr. Satyamurti should have raised the Andhra Tamil controversy over Madras City at this moment.

HISTORICAL EVIDENCE.

The best minds in the Congress on either side are lost in this busy preparing their case. Sjt. K. Nagewara Rao Pantulu, M.L.A., is very keen about this. I am authoritatively informed that Sjt. Nageswara Rao Pantulu has decided to appoint the necessary staff to go into the question in detail and gather historical evidence since the advent of the British rai in India.

Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao, ex-Secretary of the Andhra Congress Committee is here preparing a report. He is of opinion that the best course in these circumstances would be to amicably settle the matter as any further action on either side would only aggravate the feelings.

Mr& Satyamurti, I understand, has expressed to a Congrss M.L.C.

[redacted]

LONDON, (By

"Every family in China practises infanticide—unless they are Christians," said Major W. M. Cheeseman, a missionary of the Salvation Army in China, speaking at Petersfield, Hants on Thursday July 4.

"A Salvation Army missionary bought 20 Chinese girls for six pence each. They had been put up for auction after a great flood. We do things like that in the faith."

CHILD FOR RS. 1-2-0

BUCHAREST, (By Air Mail.)

A Gipsy woman begging with a child at Arad (Rumania) was arrested because the police suspected the child was not the Gipsy's.

The woman confessed she had bought the child from its mother, Frau Elizabeth Horwath, for 1s 6d.

Frau Horwath was then arrested too

HOW C. L. A. ACT WORKS IN DELHI

Provincial Congress Committee Considers Report

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, July 12.

How the Criminal Law Amendment Act worked in the Delhi province was discussed at a meeting of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee held recently at Meerut. The report prepared by the committee in this connection was considered.

The report shows, under the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act, action was taken against 57 persons from January 1933 to June 1935. Out of these, 35 were externed from Delhi. 13 were interned in Delhi and nine were detained from 15 days to two months, without any action being taken against them Eight were ordered to present themselves at police stations twice a day. Notices were withdrawn in the case of five persons and some changes were made in orders against eight persons. Two persons were convicted for disobeying orders, one was ordered not to take part in any anti-Government activities and two died while under restrictions through notices.

The report dwells upon the ill effects upon careers of young men and hardships and difficulties that all such men have had to face either by being externed from Delhi.

Inquiries made from those who had been affected by this act, reveal most of them on receiving externment orders lost their jobs Sutdents who were asked to leave Delhi could not get admission into colleges and schools. A young man who was externed from Delhi was arrested on the same night [redacted]hala at Rontak under [redacted]P.C. for vagrancy.

[redacted]ER REPORT [redacted]ENIED

[redacted] CALCUTTA, July 13.

[redacted]ference to the Jorhat [redacted]garding the movement of a 52 miles long glacier near the course of Brahmaputra. the Officers in charge of the Districts in Assam deny having any knowledge of its existence or having received any information about it. the Geological Survey of India

Th "Statesman" is informed by that "There is no glacier of such size anywhere near the region of Brahmaputra. The longest glacier outside the Polar regions is Fedchenko in the North West Pamir, which is 48 miles in length. Melting of glaciers is seldom rapid enough to cause floods."—United Press.

BE YOUNG ONCE AGAIN!
ANILINE
Hair Tonic
BANISH GREY HAIR.
Aniline Oil restores Grey Hair to its natural rich and lustrous colour. It is absolutely harmless. Avoid injurious dyes.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.
Postage extra.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS
D. J. NATHI & CO
10, Exchange Mansions, The Mall, Lahore.

MONSOON STRONG IN RAJPUTANA

General Rainfall In U. P., Konkan And Malabar

POONA, July 13.

The depression near Kotah has filled up. The monsoon has been strong in Rajputana and active in Gujerat, west United Provinces and east north Punjab and generally weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, west United Provinces, Rajputana, the Konkan, Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, east United Provinces, west Central Provinces, east and north Punjab, Gujrat, Mysore and north Madras coast, while a few falls have occurred in Bihar, west Central India, east Central Provinces, southwest Punjab, Bombay Deccan, southeast Madras and Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Victoria Point and Mergui one inch each, Jalpaiguri one and a half inches, Bahraich three, Agra one and a half, Mussooree one, Ajmer and Dharampur three each. Dalhousie two, Jodhpur one and a half, Ahmedabad, Khanpur, and Mount Abu one each, Cuddalore, Nellore, Mercara and Khandala one and a half each, Mahableshwar, Mangalore, Calicut and Cuddapah one each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Gujarat, Rajputana and the plains of west United Provinces, will continue fairly widespread in the Hills of west United Provinces and in east and north Punjab and extend to the North West Frontier Province and Kashmir. The monsoon is likely to strengthen along the Malabar and the Konkan coast and round the head of the Bay of Bengal.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Moderate to heavy rainfall will occur along and near the Hills of the Punjab and in west United Provinces during the next twenty-four hours.—A. P.

Colaba Observatory, Bombay

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. og 13-7 1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .012 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.7 1.11 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.7 2.01 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a. m. 83 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a. m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 204 miles.

Velocy of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 33 miles per hours.

Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10).

Rain in 24 hours 0.18 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 13.25 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 40.96 inches.

Weather Remarks Rain.

Official Barometer Reading Dated 13-7-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a. m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.7 F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.88 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.67 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

YOUTHS DISCUSS FRANCHISE

And Resolve To Help Govt. In Registering Voters

HOSHIARPUR (By Mail.)

A meeting of the Hindu Youth League, Hoshiarpur, was held with Mr. D. N. Aggarwal, Bar-at-Law, in the chair, to discuss the urgent necessity of taking advantage of enlarged franchise. It was resolved that a sub-committee consisting of Lala Desh Bandhu and Lala Mehar Chand be appointed to help the Government in getting registered the qualified voters.

It was further resolved that the mistresses in various girls schools be approached in enlisting the women voters.—United Press.

Mr. Muralidhar M. Sharma, who secured first-class first in the Language-group at the last B.A. examination of the Bombay University and won the "Bhau Daji Sanskrit Prize," from the University and the "Bai Mithibai Jehangir Mugaseth Prize" as well as a Fellowship from the Elphinstone College.

APPALLING SANITARY CONDITIONS

Nagpur Improvement Trust Committee's Report

NAGPUR, July 12.

The report of the Nagpur Improvement Trust Committee appointed by the Government in 1930, is published

The Report deals with the appalling insanitary conditions, abnormal increase in population during last 15 years, inadequacy of water supply, and recommends the establishment of a Statutory Improvement Trust to remedy the state of affairs prevailing now.

The Committee also recommends the transfer to the Trust of the whole income derived by the Government and Municipality on Anazul Land and addition of stamp duty on the documents dealing with transfer of houses in Nagpur. The Cmmittee further propose that, on security of this regular income of approximately Rs. 1 81.000/ annually, the Trust should borrow from the Government upto a maximum of Rs. 30 lakhs in order to finance its schemes of improvement.—United Press.

Jailed For Possessing Proscribed Book

BERHAMPORE, July 12.

Abhirunjan Saha, a young man of Jiganhi Bhattapura, was sentenced to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act by the Sadar S.D.O., Berhampore.

The facts of the case are that in course of the search of his residence in February last, a proscribed book named "Damaru" was found and he was arrested on May 22nd in that connection.—United Press.

Baroda Cotton Statistics

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, July 11.

The Cotton Statistics of the State from August 1, 1934, to July 5, 1935 show the following number of cotton bales pressed in various districts: Baroda 59,210, Navsari 5,360, Mehsana 31,052, and Amreli 9,162. Total 104,784, while in the preceding year during the same period the total figures were 108,090.

ROUND UP OF 14 ALLEGED DACOITS

Ring-leader Baffles Police Attempts And Remains At Large

LUCKNOW, July 12.

News of a sensational hunt by the police of two gangs of notorious dacoits comes from Gonda.

It is reported that the dacoits were creating panic throughout the district. On receipt of certain informations, Circle Inspector Mahmud Ali Khan, the City Kotwal and a stronge posse of police proceeded to the place and after an exciting hunt for three days rounded up the dacoits. They arrested 14 among them, including Gyan Chandra, the alleged ring leader. Some property, a six-chambered revolver and some live catridges were recovered from the culprits.

There was a young and beautiful woman among the dacoits and depending upon some clues she gave, the Circle Inspector broke up another gang of dacoits and arrested three of them. The ring leader, however, baffling all attempts of police to arrest him, remains still at large.—United Press.

MADRAS INAMS BILL

Ryots' Deputation Waits On Viceroy

SIMLA, July 12.

Mr. Patnaick, M.L.A. (Ganjam), Rao Sahib Sivaraj, M.L.C. and Rao Bahadur Venkatramanjulu Naidu, a retired railway official of Madras waited in a deputation on the Viceroy to-day on behalf of the ryots in the whole Inam villages of the Madras Presidency and set forth their arguments against the views placed by the deputation of Inamdars before His Excellency on 12th June regarding the Inams Bill.

Kunwar Sir Jagadish Prasad, Member, and Sir Girjashankar Bajpai, Secretary, Lands Department, and Sir Lancelot Graham, Secretary, Law Department, were also present at the interview which lasted two hours. The Viceroy discussed with the deputationists various aspects of the bill to which the deputation urged that assent be given without delay.—A. P.

BOHRAS EMBRACE SUNNI FAITH

(From A Correspondent.)

RAMPURA, July 10.

Recently Maulana Mohamed Amin delivered a very impressive speech on the tenets of the Sunni Muslim faith when a large audience listened to the speech which created so good an impression that after the meeting a number of local Bohra families embraced the Sunni faith.

RS. 5000 SECURITY DEMANDED FROM 'ARJUN'

NEW DELHI, July 12.

"The Arjun," a local Hindi daily whose security of Rs. 2,000 was forfeited in connection with the publication of articles relating to Quetta earthquake relief, has been called upon to deposit a fresh security of Rs. 5,000 by 15th July.—A. P.

It will Pay you to REPRESENT
GOLDEN EAGLE
INSURANCE CO., LIMITED
LAHORE
Still room for Influential persons to work as organisers on pay or commission. For particulars apply to
Post Box 225, LAHORE

'DID NOT CAUSE CHILD'S DEATH'

Calcutta Nurse Denies Charge Of Ill-treatment & Assault On Boy

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Mr. J. Ahmed, Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Northern Division Police Court, on Wednesday, resumed the hearing of the case in which Miss Guymer was prosecuted for ill-treating and assaulting a little child Douglas Anderson aged about two and a half years and also causing his death by rash and negligent act.

Court Inspector P. K. Chakravarty and Mr P. Mukherjee, Advocate, instructed by Inspector Kazi conducted the prosecution.

Mr. N. G. Sandell, Advocate defended the accused.

As the case was called on for hearing, Mr. N. G. Sandell stated that he took out subpoena issued in the name of Dr. Dey of the Calcutta Medical College Hospital to produce the outdoor dispensary admission register but found from the register brought by another doctor that there was a column "Treatment and result." In that column he noticed that the doctor had all along stated with reference to patients—"Attended and advised." His original ticket showing medicines prescribed for Douglas Anderson was missing as it was left by the accused in 13, Crooked Lane. As there was no prescription book in the hospital he has decided not to call Dr. Dey as defence witness nor was it necessary to call the tramway representative either because Mr. Anderson has already stated the hours of his attendance.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Sandell then filed the following written statement of the accused:—

In course of her statement Miss Guymer stated that she was innocent of the charges framed against her; that she had neither ill-treated nor inhumanly assaulted Douglas Anderson as alleged by the prosecution, during her stay at 13 Crooked Lane or any time; that Douglas Anderson used to cry when his father used to leave home for work and she chastised him just as any mother or nurse would do in order to make him quiet. He would make a lot of fuss in the bath-room fighting shy of water and the accused might have slapped him occasionallly there as disciplinary measure. She did never do any rash or negligent act which might have led to the death of Douglas Anderson in the Dufferin Hospital on the 7th of March last. In fact he died of broncho pneumonia which had developed as a result of the chill he got in the hospital on or about 5th of March last.

She did not assault Douglas Anderson on the 15th February last either during day or night nor did she inflict any injury on him She further stated that the boy pricked a pimple in the left ear as a result of which he got an attack of erysipelas. Subsequent to this he accidentally felt from a "Mora" and broke his left arm. The boy was admitted into the Medical College Hospital on the 2nd of February last and was taken away under medical advice on a risk bond by his father on the 11th February last. The boy was still suffering from fever and some sores in his mouth.

The accused used to wash his mouth and apply medicine to the sores on the lips. She also took him to the hospital on the 13th February for treatment and among other medicines a lip wash was prescribed for him. On the night of the 15th February the boy during sleep scratched his own lips and face and got a very small abrasion only. On the morning of the 16th February when the accused was washing the lips of the boy and applying medicine some blood was noticed. For this the accused was rudely addressed and she left the place. After some time when the matter came up before the Deputy Commissioner of Police Mr. Anderson himself would not proceed against the accused as there was no case against her but subsequently he made up with his wife and gave false evidence in court.

The accused further prayed that the charges had not been proved against her and that she might be acquitted.

The hearing was adjourned until 18th July for arguments.

Dr. Rasiklal Ramkrishna Thakar of Bombay who will represent India at the forthcoming session of the International Homeopathic Medical League to be held at Budapest. He will sail for Europe be s. s. 'Conte Rosso" on July 23rd.

MUNICIPALITIES IN BARODA STATE

Govt. Appoint Inspecting Officer

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, July 11.

The Government of Baroda has nominated ex-Naibdewan Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai to inspect and report the working of "A" class municipalities in the State.

It may be mentioned here that Mr. Desai had attended the Sixth International Congress of Local Authorities held at Lyons (France) in 1934 as a delegate of Baroda State. The Government has published a book "Four Months in Europe" which gives a succint account of the conference. Mr. Desai has given interesting and instructive details, which would certainly prove useful to those engaged in rural reconstruction. The social aspect of town life, the marriage system local boards, agricultural education are also other topics, discussed in the book.

It seems, therefore, that the Government of Baroda is going to make a headway in the progress of local self-Government institutions in the State.

Hospitals For Baroda Villages

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, July 11.

Under the signature of Dr R. B. Chandrachud, the Chief Medical Officer of Baroda State, a notification has been published regarding the method of starting of village hospitals in the State. The quota of village funds should be despatched early with Prant Panchayat contribution for necessary sanction. For every group of 20 or 10 villages, sanction of first or second class village hospital would be given, if the essential conditions are fulfilled No help from Village Panchayat will be accepted.

The Prant Panchayat is directed to send all details before October 31, while the villagers are directed to represent their demands to the authorities before September 30.

PRISONER'S FUTILE BID FOR FREEDOM

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, July 12.

Yesterday it rained 1-1/2 inches in Baroda totalling 11 inches up-to-date. The tenth annual Convocation of the Patan Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya will be held here on the 14th instant. Dewan Sir T V. Krishnamachariar will preside.

OKHA PORT STATISTICS.

Okha Port June Statistics were 8,245 tons imports including 7,181 tons coal and 18,894 tons exports including 17,443 salt, 1,250 cement.

A report received from Patan says that a prisoner attempting to escape by scaling a wall was overpowered by the watchman.

COMMUNICATIONS IN BARODA

Govt. Lays Down Rules For Formation Of Boards

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, July 11.

The Government of Baroda, has once more, published a notification, in order to refresh memory of people, regarding prohibition of all kind of music before Government offices in Baroda City at the time of procession or fair in order that State work may not be disturbed. It was first published in 1910 and again in 1929.

COMMNUICATION BOARD.

Details are published regarding the Central and District Communication Boards for informatition of public. The Central Boards consists of six officials and two citizens, while the District Board has five officials and one citizen. The board is to advise Government on roads, railways, and other communications in State and it has to look to the convenience of the travelling public. The Sarsuba is the president of the Central Communication Board.

Rain And Health In Baroda

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, July 11.

Rain statistics of Baroda State for week-ending 5th July shows 2-1/2, 2-1/4 inches in Karjan and Waghodia Talukas of Baroda district; 9-3/4, 4-1/2, 4-1/2, and 4 inches Gandevi, Navsari, Palsana and Mahuwa Talukas of Navsari district; 3-1/2, 2-1/2, 1-3/4 in Visnagar, Kadi and Chanasma Talukas of Mehsana district: and 2-1/2 and 1-1/2 inches in Damnagar and Khambha Talukas of Amreli district. The total rainfall upto 5th July, in the State, shows 14-3/4 inches in Gandevi Taluka as the maximum figure, and 3/4 inch in Okhamandal being the minimum.

During week-ending 6th July, health report of the Baroda City, records 40 deaths giving a rate of 18.4 per mille of population per annum. The total number of births reported during the week was 103.

The Merchants Association, Kohat Cantonment, D. I. Khan, has addressed a letter to the N. W. F. P. Government protesting against the levy of trade and professional taxes in Kohat Cantonment.

Romance that has lilting melodies and Absorbing Thrills

COME ONE
COME ALL!

GLORIOUS 2ND WEEK

AJIT MOVIETONE'S PREMIER PICTURE

Shahi-Lutera

You will see coloured glorious Dances!

GLOBE TALKIES
SANDHURST ROAD.

Time: 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

Fri., Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45 p.m.

Starring:—
ASHRAF KHAN,
A R. KABULI,
AMINA, SADIQUEALI,
AZURI, KAMLA.

Proved Very Much Useful

SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM KHOJA ORPHANAGE, MATUNGA

.....Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets PROVED VERY MUCH USEFUL for preventing as well as checking Malaria among the boys of the Orphanage. We also had been using these tablets in cold, headache, and other signs of fever from economic point of view.

M. HUSSAIN,
Superintendent.

AMIN'S ANTI-MALARIA TABLETS

Preventive as well as curative. Absolutely free from harmful effects of Quinine, Arsenic Strychnine and such other drugs of similar nature.

Manufactured by A. AMIN & Co.,
114, Frere Road, Carnac Bunder, BOMBAY 9.

Tel: 20711 & 44529. Telegram: "ANTIQUININ."

Sold by:—THOMSON & TAYLOR, PHILIPS & CO., PERRY & CO. KEMP & CO., POPULAR PHARMACY, AKBARALLY EBRAHIMJI & Other Chemists.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Prospects Of Third Test Match

(By J. C. MAITRA).

ENGLAND'S SELECTORS WORRIED.

England's first defeat at the hands of the South Africans set their selectors to furious thinking. They decided to drop E. R. T. Holmes, James Langridge, W. Farrimond and Tommy Mitchell. Then they cast anxious eyes all over the country to pick up the best men who might be relied upon to uphold the honour and prestige of the "Mother Country" at the third Test Match which commenced at Leeds yesterday. At last they chose J. C. Clay, a spin bowler from Glamorganshire, E. Hollies, a leg-break and googlie bowuer from Warwickshire, Dennis Smith, a left-hander opening bat from Derbyshire, and A. T. Barber and J. Hardstaff of Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire respectively, in addition to those who survived the axe.

CAPTAINCY FALLS VACANT.

But the trouble of the selectors began over again. R. E. S. Wyatt, England's skipper, considerably weakened as he was by the fracture of his jaw during the last West Indies tour, felt the strain of the last two Tests too much for him. Under medical advice, he decided to stand down. C. F. Walters of Worcestershire being out of the field, they had to choose between R. W. V. Robins of Middlesex and E. R. T. Holmes of Surrey, although both of them had been dropped after their failures in the first and second Tests. Ultimately the mantle has fallen on Holmes. It remains to be seen how the latter shoulders the heavy responsibilities that have been laid on him.

"BODYLINE BOWLERS" BOYCOTT.

E. C. Clark, the Northamptonshire fast bowler is unable to join the team owing to fractured ribs which he sustained in an accidental fall. W. E. Bowes of Yorkshire has been recalled in his place. This change, though forced under unavoidable circumstances, has been welcomed everywhere, as Bowes has been bowling in capital form recently. It may be mentioned in this connection that Larwood and Voce of the Bodyline bowling fame have definitely declined to be considered for selection in England's matches: because they do not wish to withdraw the remarks they passed against the M.C.C. last year. I am sure the world will not be any the poorer by the absence of such players who put sportsmanship at a discount.

FIFTEEN PLAYERS IN WAITING.

Fearing further depletion in the ranks of those selected the authorities have also invited James Langridge and James Parks of Sussex. Therefore the total number of invitees comes to 15 as follows:—

E. R. T. Holmes (Captain); J. C Clay (Glamorgan), H. Sutcliffe (Yorkshire), A. T. Barber (Yorkshire), M. Leyland (Yorkshire), H. Verity (Yorkshire), W. R. Hammond (Gloucester), L. E. G. Ames (Kent), M. S. Nicholls (Essex), D. Smith (Derbyshire), J. Hardstaff (Notts), E. Hollies (Warwickshire), W. E. Bowes (Yorkshire), James Langridge (Sussex) and J. Parks (Sussex).

A PLEA FOR NEW BLOOD.

Among the new comers, Barber, Hardstaff, Parks and Dennis Smith have been scoring heavily and consistently recently. Barber's best effort was 259 against Surrey the other day. Hardstaff gave a convincing display against the South Africans last week while playing for his county at Nottingham. Attacking the tourists bowling fearlessly, he knocked up 154. Jack Parks registered two centuries (126 and 135) in two successive days while playing against Kent and Gloucester. Dennis Smith was one of the youngsters to be chosen for the first Test Match. He could not play due to illness, while Hardstaff acted as twelfth man. If these batsmen who are in great form are given a chance, are sure to give a good account of themselves.

So Ames is back again behind the stumps, Farrimond's better wicket-keeping did not avail him of another chance.

There are also a number of bowlers in the waiting list. Yesterday's condition of the pitch has been the deciding factor in the choice of players.

SOUTH AFRICANS' GROWING CONFIDENCE.

The South Africans are of course in a more confident mood now than they were when they played the second Test at Lord's. This will help them greatly in their future progress. Their batsmen and bowlers are showing improved form in every county match. And their fielding is distinctly smarter than the home players. Their teamwork is all that can be desired. It would be really unfortunate if Viljoen who has been batting in topping form is unable to play owing to the injury he received when playing Norfolk. 103 was his contribution in this match when he retired hurt. At Trent Bridge, B. Mitchell, Dalton and Wade punished the Notts bowlers severely last week to score 142, 77 and 150 not out respectively. Siedle, Rowan and Cameron are doing splendidly too. With Balaskas, Laughton, Bell and Crisp in charge of the attack, the visitors may be relied upon to give a battle royal to gain further advantage over their hosts.

RAIN DISAPPOINTS TENNIS FANS

A Lady And Two Men Injured In Gallery Collapse

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, July 13

Hundreds of tennis fans had to return disappointed this evening when heavy downpour abruptly terminated an exhibition match between Henry Cochet the French professional and Ram Sewak, the Indian professional.

After the first set, which Cochet won at six love, and that within eight minutes, rain commenced and spectators had to flee from the court.

Among such keenly disappointed spectators were the Lord Bishop of Madras and Lt. Colonel C.T.C. Plowden, British President in Mysore.

Owing to rain the ricketty gallery gave way and three spectators including a lady were injured. One sustained a deep cut near the eye.

Henry Cochet leaves for Madras, where he will play tomorrow. He plays at Trichinopoly on July 16 and flies on the morning of 17 from Trichy to Colombo.

CRUSADE AGAINST KARACHI'S SLUMS

KARACHI, July 13

The Karachi Municipal Corporation authorities intend launching a crusade against the city's slums, on an organised scale.

The initiative was taken yesterday, when it was decided to take necessary steps for the removal of houses from the Railway colonies found insanitary and unfit for human habitation.—United Press.

INDIAN CRICKETERS TO TOUR CEYLON

Nawab Of Pataudi Mentioned As Likely To Play For Visitors

A team of Indian cricketers—The University Occasionals—is to tour Ceylon in October, declares "The Times of Ceylon."

The visiting side is composed of men who were members of Universities in England and India. His Excellency the Viceroy is the Patron-in-Chief of the Club and the Patrons are the Governors of Bengal and Assam and His Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala.

The Ceylon Cricket Association at a meeting held in the Tamil Union Pavilion, decided to welcome the proposed tour and sanctioned three matches, one at Kandy and two in Colombo.

The tourists will arrive in Ceylon on October 25th and remain here till November 8th.

The Indian team will be composed of the following players:—

Nawab of Pataudi (Oxford).
C K Nayudu (Allahabad).
Wazir Ali (Punjab).
Nazir Ali (London).
Yuvaraj of Patiala (Hon. member).
T. C. Longfield (Cambridge).
A. L. Hosie (Oxford).
V. M. Merchant (Bombay).
L. P. Jai (Bombay).
G. E. B. Abell (Oxford).
G. Bose (Calcutta).
K. Bose (Calcutta).
S. Banerjea (Calcutta).
Baqua Jilani (Punjab).
Mohammed Nissar (Allahabad).

A request has been made by the Bengal Gymkhana Club, too, to tour Ceylon. As the C. C. A. programme will be full with the visits of the Australian team to India, M. C. C. team to New Zealand, and the University Occasionals, the C. C. A. decided to postpone consideration of the second tour for a later date.

MENZEL BEATS HENKEL

Von Cramm Beat Caska In Davis Cup European Zone

PRAGUE, July 12.

In the Davis Cup European zone final Menzel (Czechoslovakia) beat Henkel (Germany) 7—5, 6—1, 4—6, 2—6, 6—4.

Baron Von Cramm (Germany) beat Caska 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH PLAN FOR £20.000 RACE

Brantome vs. Bahram And Windsor Lad

A proposal for a £20.000 race to attract the best foreign horses was expected to be considered at a meeting in Paris in mail week by one of the most important racing bodies in France.

A plan, sponsored by M. Marcel Boussac, owner of Denver II, which ran third in the Ascot Gold Cup, was to be presented to the committee proposing that the stakes for the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, run over 1-1/2 miles at the Eois de Boulouge course early in October, should be raised to £20,000. This, it was thought, would attract the best horses from Britain, Italy and Germany and give the race a true international character.

Behind this proposal lay a desire by French sportsmen to see Brantome pitted against Windsor Lad and Bahram to show that he was not in form when he ran in the Ascot Gold Cup.

Great sensation was caused in village Barsatan, Hazaribagh, when the dead body of an unknown man with an injury below the left knee was found hanging from a palm tree.

INDIA GAINS ANOTHER HOCKEY VICTORY

WELLINGTON (New Zealand) July 13.

India beat Auckland by 9 goals to 3 in a hockey match.—Reuter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY EDITION

ONE YEAR

Local. Rs. 20-0 ... Mofussil. Rs. 25-0

SIX MONTHS

Rs. 11-0 ... Rs. 13-0

THREE MONTHS

Rs. 6-0 ... Rs 7-0

ONE MONTH

Rs. 2-4 ... Rs. 2-8

Subscription To Foreign Countries

Rs. 45 per Year.
Rs. 25 for Six Months.

SUNDAY EDITION

SINGLE COPY

2 Annas.

YEARLY

Local. Rs. 6-0 .. Mofussil. Rs. 7-0

HALF-YEARLY

Rs. 3-8 .. Rs 4-0

FOREIGN

YEARLY .. Rs. 15
HALF-YEARLY .. Rs. 8

Payment Strictly in Advance

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

Local Board Finances Show No Improvement

Audit Examiner Criticises Municipalities For Not Observing Government Instructions

"No appreciable improvement was noticed in the accounts of the municipalities and local boards generally in the year under report. The remarks made in regard to their finances in the last year's Report still hold good," observes the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts in his report on the Audit Department for the year 1933-34.

"Suggestions for improving their financial resources or for effecting economy in the required direction have been made in the individual reports of the bodies concerned.

"In the existing period of continuous financial stringency, it is for the administrators of the bodies to consider the suggestions carefully and to see how the increase in revenue can be effected and what economy is possible without affecting efficiency, but in the majority of cases they have not done so. The necessity of systematising the method of assessment and collection, with a view to preventing accumulation of arrears and eventual writes-off has also been repeatedly impressed on local bodies, but with very little effect."

INDIFFERENCE OF EXECUTIVE.

"Delays in the disposal of audit notes and objection statements were also common and were partly due to indifference on the part of the executive. A large number of local bodies did not reply to the audit notes within the prescribed period of three months. The action taken by others was generally not suitable. Convenient or evasive replies were generally given. Empty promises to carry out the requirements of audit, or to produce the papers at the next audit, were held out. In several cases, the final action on audit suggestions was deferred by the appointment of sub-committees, which either never met or, if they met at all, took months to arrive at a decision.

"By reason of such delays the purpose of audit is frustrated. Cases can be cited where advice of the audit department to local bodies in their own interest in matters vitally affecting their finances was not only not availed of, but disregarded as irrelevant or even resented as outside scope of audit! This tendency was particularly noticed in the replies to audit notes given by the Surat Municipality and the Dharwar District Local Board."

IRRESPONSIBILITY SHOWN.

"Very little can be said in favour of the existence of a growing of responsibility or of the growth of an advanced state of civic consciousness, judging from the fact that councillors of a large number of municipalities are themselves responsible for arrears of taxes and dues to the extent of Rs 18,600.

"There was a decrease in the number of misappropriations during the year under report, but the administration of cattle pounds the management of local boards continued to be defective."

Explaining in detail the irregularities under the different categories mentioned above, the Examiner states that 718 accounts had been under audit. About 49 municipalities had showed their finances as unsound and nineteen of these had been unable to meet their liabilities.

He continues. "The arrears of taxes and dues on March 31, 1933, amounted to Rs. 31.24 lakhs against Rs. 31.58 lakhs in the previous year. In Satara, the arrears date back from 1928-29, but no coercive measures have been taken to recover them. In Karad, the arrears rose to Rs. 23.550.

Though 134 warrants were issued, none was executed. In Sangamner, not a single notice or warrant was issued, though the arrears amounted to Rs. 12,505.

Orders Not Observed

"The non-observance of Government orders still persists. Many municipalities failed to observe the principle that the cost of special conservancy cess should be fully met from the proceeds of the special sanitary cess. The receipts from wheel and toll taxes were not earmarked for expenditure on roads by 8 municipalities, contrary to all warnings.

As regards the negligence of the rate-payers' interests, under assessment of houses continues in Godhra. The long delay of six years in completing the revision of house-taxe resulted in a loss of Rs. 17,000 a year to the Surat Municipality.

"The records of Public Works Expenditure show irregularities in many cases. The Poona City Municipality spends between Rs. 2 to 3 lakhs a year in stores, out the stock held has not been verified and agreed with book balances at any time. In almost every case in Ahmednagar the allotment for work was exceeded without previous sanction, owing to changes made by verbal suggestions of members. In Dharwar no rate lists were obtained and estimates of works were prepared liberally, materials were freely purchased without authorised requisitions and no stock account maintained. The maintenance of more than one muster for labour for the same period and for the same work facilitated malpractices.

Government Grants

"Grants paid by Government to Local Bodies for construction and repairs to roads, as well as for the improvement of village water supply in 1932-33, were audited by the Local Audit Department and it was found that they were generally being utilised on the objects specified, except in the case of Hyderabad District Local Board, which did not spend anything out of the grant for water supply, while the Nawabshah District Local Board spent only Rs. 13,299 out of a grant of Rs. 30,320 for communications. The utilisation of the unspent balances during 1933-34 with the sanction of the Commissioners is being watched in audit.

"The gross expenditure on account of primary education incurred by Local Authorities during 1932-33 amounted to Rs 155.2 lakhs, as against Rs. 166.03 lakhs in 1931-32 the decrease in expenditure being due to savings effected by Local Authorities on account of emergency cuts in pay, etc. Out of this Rs. 16.5 lakhs were disallowed for Government grant.

Instruction to Commissioners

"Government have instructed the Commissioners and other district officers to go into the defects pointed out by the Examiner and to use their powers to set them right. The municipalities whose finances are shown to be unsound should be called upon to put them in order, reporting to Government in due course the measures taken to improve their position.

"Government view with grave concern the serious accumulation of arrears. The attention of the Commissioners has been invited to instances of disregard shown to rate-payers' interests, of embezzlement, misappropriation short credit, etc., and irregularities in public works expenditure, and they have been directed to see that investigations are carried on until responsibility is fixed as far as possible on the proper persons."

REQUEST TO SIKAR JAT PANCHAYAT

"Hold Inquiry Into Khudi And Khudan Tragedies"

AJMER, July 13.

The president of the Sikar Jat Panchayat informs from Jaipur that hundreds of Sikarwati Jats have arrived and are arriving at Jaipur by train and foot, to request the vice-president at Jaipur to appoint an impartial enquiry committee to go into the alleged excesses perpetrated in Khudi, Khudan and other Sikar villages.

The Jat Panchayat, it is understood, are requesting the British Government and State Officials to give justice.—United Press.

DACOIT KILLED IN BATTLE WITH POLICE

MUTTRA, July 11.

After an exchange of shots for about half an hour between a gang of dacoits and a police party, Chunna, who is believed to be an accomplice of Radha Charan, the notorious bandit of Khair in Aligarh district, has been killed. Chandana, believed to be another accomplice of Radha Charan, along with two others, is reported to have been arrested by the police with a gun and some ammunition.

It is stated that on receipt of information that Radha Charan with the other members of his gang was hiding near village Nera, in Muttra district, near Agra, the Agra police combed the area and made a successful raid at the hiding place of the gang. The dacoits finding themselves in a difficult position opened fire to which the police party replied.—United Press.

JAMNADAS DWARKADAS

Has Miraculous Escape In Car Accident

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas while driving in his car from Dadar to his place at Malabar Hill this morning met with a serious accident.

The car which was being driven by his chauffeur skidded on the Worli Sea Face Road, mounted over the footpath and collided with a tree.

Mr. Jamnadas was injured on the head and near the eye. He was immediately taken to a private hospital at Charni Road, where he was X-rayed. The condition of his health is now satisfactory.

The result showed that though badly hurt he miraculously escaped from what might have been a fatal accident.

The chauffeur also has been seriously injured and has been taken to a hospital.

A Washington message states that the House of Representatives of the Banking Committee approved of the administration bill for barring suits for damages against Government as a result of the devaluation of the dollar.

PEDIGREE POULTRY

Leghorns
Minorcas
R. I. Reds
Barred Rocks
Light Sussex
Buff Orpingtons
Australorps
Jersey Giants
Campines
Wyandottes
Light Brahmas

THE
ASIAN PEDIGREE POULTRY
11, Connaught Road, POONA.
Winners of the Governor's Cup for the Best Bird in the Show.

NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 10 POINTS

Effect Of Weakness Of Wheat And Favourable Weather

GOLD UNCHANGED BUT SILVER MUCH DEPRESSED

BOMBAY, July 13.

On Saturday cross-rates were a shade higher.

NEW YORK COTTON WEAK

New York cotton opened steady but thereafter developed a declining tendency under selling pressure owing to weakness of wheat and favourable weather.

GOLD UNCHANGED BUT SILVER MUCH DEPRESSED

London gold was unchanged but silver was much depressed. Wheat easy but linseed steady.

Wheat was easy on account of liquidation due to favourable weather reports. Linseed was however very steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM

The New York Stock Exchange was firm. The London Stock Exchange was closed.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, July 13.

Previous closing	.....	11.75
To-day's opening	.....	11.74
Difference	.....	—01
To-day's closing	.....	11.65
Difference	.....	—10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935

Liverpool, July 13.

Previous closing	.....	6.26
To-day's opening	.....	6.25
Difference	.....	—01
To-day's closing	.....	6.24
Difference	.....	—02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 223-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 13.

Cotton developed a weakening tendency owing to the lack of support with favourable weather exercising depressing influence while easiness of wheat was another factor which accentuated the fall.

Trading in October opened at 11.74 i.e. 1 point lower than previous closing. The market declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered local and commission house selling influenced by weakness of wheat with October falling to 11.69. With the demand slowing down prices further receded on renewed selling pressure and October finally closed at 11.65 with a decline of 10 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 13.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.74/11.72) 11.74/11.74
December (11.70/11.70) 11.73/11.73

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 13.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m.

American July (6.59) 6.57
American October (6.26) 6.24
Egyptian July (7.79) 7.76
Egyptian October (7.75) 7.71

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 13.

Broach New A.-M. moved between Rs. 225/8 and Rs. 223-8 at night. The rate at 9-40 p.m. was Rs. 223-8 with New York closing futures 10 points down.

Lieut. Rickford Dead

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 13

Intimation has been received of the death of 2nd Lieutenant F.V.B. Rickford—Howells 13th 18 Hussars at Sialkot on July 12 as a result of fracture of the base of skull.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 13.

Previous closing	.....	4.95 3/4
To-day's opening	.....	4.95 7/8
To-day's closing	.....	4.95 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 13.

Previous closing	.....	4.95 1/4
To-day's opening	.....	4.95 3/8
To-day's closing	.....	4.95 9/16
Difference	.....	+00 5/16

FRANC RATE

London, July 13.

Previous closing	.....	74.88
To-day's opening	.....	74.91
To-day's closing	.....	74.91
Difference	.....	—03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 13.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95 3/8 with the rate remaining steady with slight variations and closing at 4.95 9/16. Franc opened at 74.91 and then fell to 74.88 subsequently recovering again to 74.91 which was the closing rate.

LONDON SILVER

The market closed steady.

London, July 13.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	31 1 8d	30 5/16d
Spot	31 5 16d.	30 1/2d.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 13.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-11) £7-0-11

DISCOUNTS

London, July 13.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

6 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, July 13.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (16 1/8)	16 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.65 3/8)	5.65 3/8
New York on Bombay (37.44)	37.45
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/4)	0.93 1/4
London on Shanghai (1-7 1/8)	1-7 1/8
London on Milan (60.28)	60.25
London on Kobe (1-2 1/8)	1-2 1/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 13.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 72/11, 72/13 and 73/1. The market was rather quiet in the absence of stimulating news from abroad while later prices eased under scattered speculative selling and liquidation influenced by lower London cables. Prices closed steady at Rs. 72/0, 72/3 and 72/8

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/12/6, 34/13 and 34/14/3. The market was quiet and featureless with foreign exchange movements showing very little change. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/12/6 34/13 and 34/14/3.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 13.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October at 57 3/8 and December 57 1/2. The market was quiet and inactive in the absence of support from abroad with practically nothing doing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 13.

Chicago wheat opened easy with September at 0.81 1/2. Prices declined on commission house selling and liquidation as a result of favourable weather conditions.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 13.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£231 1/4 buyers £231 3/4 sellers. Quiet) closed.

Linseed (£14 1/16 buyers £14 1/8 sellers. Steady) closed.

Electrolytic Copper (£34 to £35) closed.

Glasgo Iron (£70) closed.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 3/4) 0-9 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-7 1/2

JUTE

July August New Crop (£19 buyers) £19 1/8 value
Dunlop August (£23 sellers) £23
Lightning August (£21 sellers) £21

RUBBER.

Spot (5 7/8 paid and buyers) closed.

Forward (6 1/16 paid and value) closed.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay July August (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta July August (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers.

Linseed La Plata July (£9 1/8 sellers) £9 1/8 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal August (£13 1/4 sellers) £13 3/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, July 13.

	Rs.	a.	p
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6	9	9
Rates at 12-0 noon	6	10	6
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	6	10	3
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6	10	3
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6	10	6
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6	10	9
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6	10	9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 13.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	4	4	3
Linseed September	6	10	9

The tone was quiet.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, July 13.

Competition was active. Small offerings were sold in sellers' favour.

Greazy lower (0.6) 0-6 1/2
Greazy higher (1-6 1/2) 1-7
Scoured lower (0-11) 1-0
Scoured higher (2-2 1/2) 2-2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 13.

3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 13.

The following were the opening rates

General Motor (dol 35) dol 36 1/2

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 15 3/4) dol 16

U S Steel Common (dol 36 1/4) dol 36 7/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 91) dol 93

JUTE SHARES SLIGHTLY BETTER

CALCUTTA, July 13.

In share market Jutes ruled slightly better to-day although only limited business was put through. Coals were neglected due to lack of support. In Teas only solitary deal in Tukvar resulted at 16/4. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 per cent. Loan 1941 101/4; 3-1/2 per cent. Paper 95/6; 3-1/2 per cent. Paper 1947/50 102/11; 4 per cent. 1943 106/11; 5 per cent. Bonds 1935 100/7.

Bank::—Reserve Bank of India 130/8.

Railway:—Darjeeling Himalayan ordy 64 small odd lot.

Jutes:—Adamjee 22; ordy 17/12 small lot; Anglo-India 477/8; Auckland 2 5/8 small lot; Belvedere 411; Howrah 56; Kamarhatty 579; Kanknarrah 500; National 24/6 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 6/10; Benares Elec. 15/8; Muttra Elec. 10/4; Indian Iron and Steel 7/11; Marshall and Sons 1/3; Concord of Indian Insurance 11/14 premium; B. I. Corporation pref 141; Basti Sugar 223/3; Tea Tukvar 16/4.—A. P.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 13.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh ...		253(078
Central India ...		108(391
Barsi and Nagar	45	107,857
Hyderabar-Gaorani ...		46,5117
Berar	25	401,522
Central Provinces ...		95,25A
Total Oomra	70	1,302,590
Dholera ...		191,300
N.-W. Provinces	63	33,936
Rajputana	222	47,824
Sind-Punjab	851	319,735
Broach ...		131,442
Coompta and Dharwar	509	86,931
Westerns-Northerns	432	68,476
Cocoanada ...		327
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1,138	75745
Persian ...		2,644
American ...		71,270
Egyptian and African	1,549	339,723
Comilla, Burma and other sorts ...		711
Total	4,834	2,382,714

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. 11th July.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	991	374,622
Japan and China	1,330	1,105,628
Coast Ports ...		28,731
Up-country by Rail. ...		228,319
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan ...		5,146
Total	2,321	1,742,446

THE N. M. WADIA ANNIVERSARY DAY.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, the 26th Anniversary Day of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia will be celebrated at the Wadiaji's Fire Temple today (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will speak on the Life-Career and Charities of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia" and one of the Trustees of his Charities Fund Mr. R. P. Masani will preside and will speak specially on Parsi Charities. Grains will be distributed amongst the poor class of the Parsis this day in memory of the late Mr. Wadia.

MONEY MARKET.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 13.

In the Money market rates were steady and inclined to be easier. In the latter half of the week discounts were firmly maintained on hopes of favourable treasury allotment which however proved disappointing consequently recently they were easier.

Commodities were featureless Wall Street opened steady.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 13

Following a rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 224/4 for Broach A/M delivery. There was long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 224 but later on there was professional support and prices advanced to Rs. 224/8. The market opinion is divided. Bulls believe that we have had good weather in America for long time and now it will turn unfavourable while bears believe that there will be no buyers above 12 cent level.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of one point. There was some profit taking in the local market which closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach J/A	239	12	0
Broach A/M	224	12	0
Oomra July	218	8	0
Oomra D/J	201	0	0
Bengal July	147	4	0
Bengal D/J	142	0	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, July 13

	Extra Super fine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M G—				
Bengal U P ...	159	154	150	147
Punjab ...	159	154	150	147
Rajputana ...	161	156	152	149
Oomra No. 3	229	226	222	218 ...
C P No. 1	245	242	238	234 ...
C P No. 2	235	232	228	224 ...
Broach No. 2 ...	252	249	243	240
Punjab-Ame ...	277	274	270	265
Surat ...	321	318	314	309
Rajpipla ...	321	318	314	309
Navsari ...	326	323	319	314

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 13

Bengal Superfine	167
Bengal Fine	159
Bengal F G	151
Sindh-Punjab Fine	159
Sindh-Punjab F G	151
Wardha-Hingt	236/238
Nagpur/Savner	238/240
Pundhurna	225/226
Yeotmal	225/224
Arvi	223/224
Ellichpur	223/224
Berar	219/220
Khamgaon.	221/222
Mulkapur	215/216
Khandesh	213/214
Jalna/Sailu	213/214
Burwah/Sanavad	213/214
Broach Fine	245/247
Punjab/American	269/274
Punjab/American mix	254/259
Cambodia	314/319
Miraj/Sangli	...
Compta Good	269/274
Bagalkot	...
Kampala	365
Busoga	236
Jinja	354

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

BOMBAY, July 13.

LONDON MARKET

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £31-2-6

Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £31-5-0

Standard Copper 3 months £31-11-3 (31/11/3)

Electrolytic Copper £35

NEW YORK MARKET

Blue Eagle 9 cents

Non-Blue Eagle 7½ cents

BOMBAY MARKET

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 30/-

Copper Sheets Rs. 35/-

Copper Asho Rs. 36/-

Yellow Metal Asho Rs. 3½ (nominal)

Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 13

Ready Javas Rs. 13-11-6

S S Gogra Rs. 4-0-6

S S Fusijama Rs. 4-0-6

Shipment J-Sept Rs. 3-14-9

Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 3-15

Shipment Jan-March Rs. 4

Kesar Rs. 14-4

Saraya Rs. 13-11

Harinagar Rs. 13-11

Java Spot F. 4.00

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, July 13

Wheat	17,720 cwts.
Linseed	783 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	88 cwts.
Gingellyseed	178 cwts.
Castorseed	255 cwts.
Rice	32,296 cwts.
Myrabollams	157 cwts.
Mowraseed	72 cwts.
Gram	536 cwts.
Joowar	719 cwts.
Barley	559 cwts.
Bajree	761 cwts.
Coal	775 tons.

Bulls Unload Holdings Of Steel Shares

Absence Of Any Support

SAGGING TENDENCY OF PRICES

BOMBAY, July 13.

The local Share Bazar was easier to-day on unloading by bull operators. There was utter absence of any important buying and prices assumed sagging tendency. Towards the close there was scattered covering.

It is said that there is less demand for steel in Europe and stocks are accumulating, resulting in reduction of prices. This news is expected to have unfavourable effect on our steel industry but the market is well liquidated and the technical position of the market is healthy.

At the moment the market seems tired but in view of cheapness of money, there seems no justification of any important decline in prices. Investment demand is gradually increasing and it must tell on the market in due course. We think present prices are safe for a constructive view of the situation.

There was general liquidation in all sections. Tata Steel, Hydro-Electric, cotton mills and Cement shares registered small losses as a result of day's trading.

TEXTILE MILLS

BOMBAY, July 13.

100	Ahm. Advance	301	4
500	Bom Cotton	40	0
250	Bom Dyeing	811	4
250	Bradbury	108	12
100	Century	263	2
100	Central India	295	10
100	Colaba	136	14
100	Coorla	87	8
250	David	60	0
250	Dawan	365	0
1	E D Sassoon	0	3 3
100	Finlay	108	12
100	Gokak	196	4
1000	Hindustan	1635	0
100	Indore	63	12
50	Kastoorchand	0	8
100	Khatau	72	8
100	Kohinoor	198	2
250	Laxmi	660	0
100	Madhavji	5	0
250	Madras United	40	0
1000	Morarji	800	0
250	Model	52	8
50	Mysore	100	0
200	New Great	137	8
100	Oosmanshahi	55	0
100	Phoenix	317	8
25	Sassoon Silk	38	0
1000	Sholapur	2,300	0
50	Simplex	75	10
100	Swadeshi	167	8
100	Swan	85	0
25	Tata	9	0
500	Vishnu	1350	0
1000	Western	850	0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	102	0
25-50	Central	39	2
500	Imperial	1562	8
125-500	Im. Con.	395	0
50-100	India	123	8
5	Union	5	7

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	38	0
70	Gwalior	127	8
160	Indian	421	14
100	Katni Def.	1660	0
100	Katni Ord.	421	4
75	Okha	261	4
10	Punjab	27	10
100	Shahabad	483	2
70	United	109	8

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	12	6
15-75	New India	45	8
200	Oriental	4450	0
10-100	Vulcan	8	4

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	158	12
100	Andhra Valley	1737	8
10	Ajmer	10	12
50	Bombay Tram	151	4
100	Bombay Suburban	177	8
10	Broach	11	4
100	Karachi	230	0
100	Poona	218	12
100	Surat	195	0
100	Tata Hydro	179	6
1000	Tata Power	1617	8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	872	8
100	Amr. Patty	121	0
100	C. Province	87	4
100	Dhond Baramati	94	0
100	Gujarat	72	0
100	Mandra Bhon	94	0
100	Pachora Jamner	94	0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	92	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 13

Century 263

Bombay Dyeing 817 812 811

Kohinoor 200 201 199 197 198/2

Central India 299 300 298 300 294 295/10

New Great 136/4 137/8

Simplex 76 75/10

Swadeshi 171 170 167/8

Bundi 38/6 38 38/2 38

I Cement 425 422 421/14

Punjab 27/12 27/8 27/10

Shahabad 483 485 482 483/2

Andhra 1737 1740 1738 1737/8

Tata Hydro 179/6

Tata Power 1623 1622 1625 1617 1620 1617/8

Tram Ord 151/14 151/4

T Steel Defd 617 613 617 612 615 607 610 606

T Steel Ord 147 146/4 147/4 146 146/4 146

Tata Steel 2nd Pref 151/8 151

Bellapur 338 336 337 336/14

B Steam 305 303/12 306/4

B Burma 353 352 356 352 353 352/8

500	Tapty Valley	760	0

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	29	0
30	Tata Steal Def.	607	8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	146	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	162	8
50	Belapur Sugar	336	14
250	Bombay Steam	306	4
125	Bombay Burma	352	8
50	Bombay Burma Conty.	110	12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3	4
50	Bombay Telephone	110	0
100	Indian Bleaching	120	0
100	Ind. Radio Defd.	512	8
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	502	8
1000	Port Canning	600	0
15	Scindia	13	4
30	Premier Construction	82	8
25	Tata Oil	17	12

PREFERENCE.

7	p c Andhra Valley	1355	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	287	8
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	83	0
5	p.c. Central India	503	12
7	p.c. Katni 1st	135	0
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	143	12
7	1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	141	14
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1405	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	171	14
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd X.D.	151	0
5	1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	13	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	640	0

COTTON ARRIVALS

Reecipts into Bombay on 11th July 2,909 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,377,880 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,302,125 bales

Increase 75,755 bales

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, July 12

July 69.25—55

September 69.80—50

December 70.85—80

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

Bombay, July 13

3 1/2	per cent G P N Sett	95	5/6
3 1/2	per cent G P N Cash	95	/6
4	per cent 1960/70 Sett	107	/4
4	per cent 1960/70 Cash	107	/4
5	per cent 1945/55 Sett	117	13/6
5	per cent 1945/55 Cash	117	/14

TAX FREES

4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore	106	/4
5	per cent 1955 Mysore	117	/8
5	1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107	/8
6	1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	101	/3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3	per cent 1941	101	/3
3	1/2 per cent 1947/50	102	/9
4	per cent 1943	106	/8
4	1/2 per cent 1955/60	113	/12
5	per cent 1939/44	108	/5
5	per cent 1940/43	109	/14
5	per cent 1935	100	/3
5	1/2 per cent 1938/40	108	/5
6	1/2 per cent 1935 T B	100	/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4	per cent B P T 1974	104	
4	per cent M Deb 1974	103	/8
5	per cent M Deb 1959	114	/0
6	per cent M Deb 1954	126	/8
6	per cent K P T 1956	126	/8
6	1/2 per cent B I T 1937	105	

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 95/4/6 and ruled steady.

NEPTUNE AND SATURN TO DESTROY CROPS

The commodity review of Messrs E. J. Schwaback and Co., received by air mail on Saturday states:—

"The Editor's friend who tries to estimate crop yields by Astrology, who advances the view that because the planets Neptune and Saturn are in exactly opposite quarters of the heavens, therefore bad crops in U. S. A. and Asia must result, has as much chance of proving correct as those who now predict full yields."

SILVER MARKET HEALTHY

American Demand For Cash

London, July 10

"Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. Report:—Movements of prices hardly reflect the exceedingly large amount of liquidation which has been so important a feature of the week under review. This was due to the heavy absorption by America which translated what must have otherwise been an extremely large fall into a gradual orderly decline. Nervousness was induced by the somewhat protracted period of dullness and the sagging prices. There was little needed to induce general selling on an almost unprecedented scale. The temporary re-establishment of even prices for both deliveries was attributed to the fact that whilst selling orders were for varied delivery dates demand by America was only for cash. The market is healthier for the heavy liquidation should react well to general renewal of confidence."

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 12

Call Loan London 1/6

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 97 1/8

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 98 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 105 5/8

4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 108 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 113 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 116 1/2

5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 115 1/2

5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 104 5/8

6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1939/37 101 3/8

2 1/2 per cent British Consols 55 3/8

3 1/2 per cent Conversion 108 3/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan 108 3/8

"PUTTING PREMIUM ON BULLY"

Attlee Declines Fascist Captain's Invitation To Mortal Duel

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, July 6.
(By Air Mail).

An Italian Fascist has challenged Major C. R. Attlee, deputy leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons. Recently, while the House was debating Abyssinia, Major Attlee made some criticisms on the war-like attitude of Mussolini.

This aroused indignation in Italian circles. Signor G. A. Fanell, editor of "Il Secolo Fascista" and one of Mussolini's strong supporters, sent to Major Attlee on a Fascist notepaper a challenge to mortal combat.

"OFFENSIVE TO MY COUNTRY"

"I have read in the Roman papers the speech made by you in the House of Commons on the Italian Abyssinian affair and in which, going beyond discussion," he wrote to Major Attlee, "you allowed yourself to put forward opinions which one does not hesitate to call offensive to my country and to the Fascist regime, which is the highest historical and political expression of the country.

"Since I belong as a captain on leave, to the Italian Army, having fought in the Italo-Austrian war under the banner of Ri Sabardo, and since I also belong to troops of action which, in accordance with the orders of the Duce, prepared with faith and action the revolution of the Black Shirts, from which the new Italian Fatherland has received new dignity and power, I declare myself personally offended by your expressions against the Fascist regime—they offend all and every Italian—and demand from your honourable satisfaction. I hope that your belonging to the English Army will counsel you to agree to this request."

AT SPEAKER'S DISCRETION

"You presume to lay down what you consider to be the limits of Parliamentary discussion and, if I understand you rightly, suggest that I should fight a duel with you," replied Major Attlee. "The suppression of free institutions in your own country makes excusable your ignorance of the fact that the Speaker of the House of Commons is the judge of what is admissible in a Parliamentary debate.

"I would have you understand that a free Englishman in a free country is at liberty to express his opinion of the actions of his own, or any other, Government, and that no threats will deter a public representative in a free Parliament from stating his views. Your suggestion that I should give you satisfaction by way of the barbarous and obsolete method of the duel indicates a failure to appreciate essentials. The fact of your proving superior to me in armed combat would be quite irrelevant to the issue of the propriety of your Government's action in Abyssinia.

PUTTING PREMIUM ON BULLY

"The practice of duelling, besides being forbidden by law, has long been abandoned in this country, as it was recognised that it put a premium on the bully. I may add that my criticisms were confined to the Italian Government and were not extended to the country or its people, for which I have a long-standing affection. The dignity and power of the Italian people rest secure on the great contributions of its sons, in the past, to the freeing of the human spirit."

Rs. 5175 For Three Papers Fund

Proceeds of Variety Concert held Under Auspices of Bombay Muslim Circle.

We have received the following letter with a cheque of Rs. 5,175 from Haji Osman Millwala, President, Bombay Muslim Circle:—

I have the pleasure to forward herewith enclosed cheque for Rs. 5,175 towards the Quetta Relief Fund, being the total proceeds collected by our Bombay Muslim Circle by organising the variety concert on the 4th July 1935 at Royal Opera House in aid of Quetta Relief Fund, under the presidentship of Sjt. K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay.

The said amount was collected by the sale of tickets, programmes and donations, etc. All the expenses regarding this concert were borne by Messrs. Rahim Karim Mistry, one of the Secretaries and Haji Valimahomed Motiwala, one of the treasurers of the Circle and myself.

The general body of our Circle has directed me to request you to send the above amount in Quetta Relief Fund as under:—

(1) Rs. 1,725 should be sent to the Calcutta Memon Relief Committee,
(2) Rs. 1,725 should be sent to Sjt. Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Indian National Congress,
(3) Rs. 1,725 should be sent to Sjt. K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay.

Our Circle places on record your valuable assistance towards the success of the show by giving full publicity in your papers —"Bombay Samachar," "Chronicle" and "Sentinel", daily and weekly. Please convey our heartiest thanks to the Editors of all these papers and publish this letter.

Problems Before Working Committee

NEW CONSTITUTION WILL LOOM LARGE IN DISCUSSION

(From Our Correspondent).
ALLAHABAD, July 13.

The Congress Working Committee Meeting at Wardha promises to be an exciting one. A member of the Working Committee told me that the question of Congressman holding offices under the new constitution was likely to come up before the Committee. In fact a Socialist leader who recently toured some provinces found opinion very much divided on the question and feeling running high.

He said that Congressmen were divided into three groups, firstly those who did not want to go to the Legislatures at all, secondly those who wanted to accept offices and more or less work the Constitution, thirdly those who wanted to capture ministerial offices to make Government impossible.

The view of the last section seems to be that Ministers instead of being made servile tools of the Governor under the new Constitution should form active unrelenting opposition. Acting perfectly within their constitutional rights they hope to create deadlocks in the everyday administration and show up the unreality of the Constitution. This it is envisaged, will lead to a strange situation—"a fight between the Government and Governor." It will be altogether a difficult and different plane on which the national struggle will be carried.

It is likely that a compromise may be effected between the party which desires in some form to work the constitution after accepting offices and the last named party.

The majority of Socialists, I am told, are opposed to going into the Legislatures.

NOVEL SCHEME TO SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT

Maharaja Of Rewa Grants Substantial Rebate In Rent To The Educated Unemployed Who Take To Agriculture

(From Our Correspondent.)
INDORE, July 11.

A preliminary industrial survey held recently in the Rewa State is said to have revealed the existence of rich mineral deposits, such as coal, bauxite, sillimanite. The Maharaja has sanctioned the appointment of an expert to conduct another survey and to advise the State Government as to the best manner in which the mineral deposits could be exploited for the development of Roads and communication in the State. The survey is expected to be held soon after the rains.

NOVEL SCHEME.

To assist the solution of unemployment problem among the educated middle classes of the State, the Ruler of Rewa is further reported to have conceived of a novel idea of granting a rebate in rent of 10 p.c. and 25 p.c. respectively to Vernacular Final passed and Marticulated students who would take to agriculture within 2 years hereof. This innovation introduced in Rewa will, it is hoped, attract a considerable number of the educated unemployed to agriculture as a means of livelihood. With a view to encourage export of indigenous articles like, cloth, brassware, perfumery manufactured in the State, the Maharaja has abolished export duty.

BOTANIST ENTERTAINED.

Mr. J. B. Hutchinson, M.A. (Cantab) M.Sc., Botanist of the Plant Institute was entertained to a farewell party by the staff on the eve of his departure to Amsterdam where he would attend the world-conference of Botanists, representing the Institute.

The Rainfall recorded in Indore up-to-date amounts to 12 in. 8 cents and is 1 inch 6 cents above normal.

MR. SAXENA PROTESTS

Government Could Have Spared Him Trouble And Expense

CALCUTTA, July 13.

The following is the text of the order served on Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A., at Chandpur on his way to Comilla, where he was proceeding in connection with the enquiry into the "Repressive Administration" in Bengal, prohibiting his entry into Tipperah District, by the District Magistrate of Tipperah:—

"Whereas it is against the public interest that you should enter any place in the Tipperah District or remain there, I direct you, under section I of 16 (A) Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act, not to embark or land at Chandpur.

"I further direct you to go back within 12 hours and not return to the aforesaid place within one month.

"Failure to comply with the above order will be punishable with imprisonment, which may extend to six months, or fine or both."

PROTESTS TO GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Saxena has written a letter to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, protesting against this order, in the course of which he says, that besides money, he would have been spared of various inconveniences, had he known the Government's decision to prohibit his movements in Bengal, at Calcutta. He will wait for the reply of Government till July 14, before deciding a course of action.—United Press.

JAT LEADER ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent.)
AJMER, (By Mail.)

Chowdhari Isharsingh a prominent Jat leader and vice-President of the Sikarwati Jat Punchayat was arrested at Reengus Railway Station by the Sikar Police on Wednesday while travelling in a train coming from Delhi side.

The President of the Sikarwati Jat Punchayat has sent a telegram to the Railway authorities protesting against the Station-master's allowing this "illegal arrest" and requesting him to arrange for the release of the Chowdhari.

Nathusingh of Gothra is also reported to have been arrested in connection with the Sikar Jat agitation.

The Government of India have appointed Mr. K. R. Subramanian, M. A., Chief Lecturer and Head of the Department of History and Economics, Maharaja's College, Vizianagram, as a corresponding member of the Commission for the Vizianagram Centre for a period of three years.

ENGLAND LIFTS THE LID ON AIR FORCE EXPENDITURE

England has lifted the lid off the budget for her air force and is building up the most modern and efficient fighting and defensive air force in the world. (Upper left): Wings over Hanworth air park, England, on mock attack. (Centre): Young women recruited into ranks of British Red Cross from offices, shops and factories don their gas masks during drill at Northward park. (Right): Legion of [illegible] Frontiersmen and St. John Ambulance Brigade, "tune up" for the real thing.

Fiery Irish Protestant opponent of home rule for Ireland, and one of Britain's greatest legal advocates, Lord Carson, aged 81, had been gravely ill recently.

The Iranian Trade Delegation on its arrival in Moscow recently was given a cordial reception by Soviet authorities. Photo shows (from left to right) Mr. Said (Charge d'Affairs of Iran in Moscow), Mr. Ilyava (Assistant Commissar for Foreign Trade and Chairman of U.S.S.R. Oriental Chamber of Commerce) and Mr. Aliam (head of the Iranian Delegation).

H. H. Maharaja Saheb Shree Bhagwatsinhji of Gondal, who has topped the list of individual donors to the Viceroy's 'Quake Relief Fund by subscribing Rs. 1,00,000.

Ex-Queen Elizabeth of Greece has been granted divorce against ex-King of Greece on the grounds of desertion. This is one of the last photographs of the two together. They have not been in their native land since 1923 when a Republic was declared.

Students of Berlin University recently held a meeting in protest against the verdict of Kovno, where the Supreme Court of Lithuania confirmed he sentence of Court-Martial in Memel Trial. Photo shows Count Gleispach, Professor of [illegible] Law, speaking.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

REGD. NO. B. 1065

Sunday, July 14, 1935

LUCKY NUMBER

Sunday Chronicle

Lucky Number Scheme

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

For **June Lucky Numbers**

See (Page 29)

We undertake to buy this copy from You for Rs. 100/-, Rs. 50/-, Rs. 25/-, Rs. 10/-, or Rs. 5/-, if it bears one of the "LUCKY NUMBERS."

Lucky Number Scheme

Each copy issued during the current month will bear a number on the last cover page. Thirty-seven of these Numbers have been selected by us and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1	copy at	Rs. 100	
2	copies at	,, 50	each
4	,,	,, 25	,,
10	,,	,, 10	,,
20	,,	,, 5	,,
		Total Rs. 500	

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5, according to the numbers they have on their copies.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ld., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.